

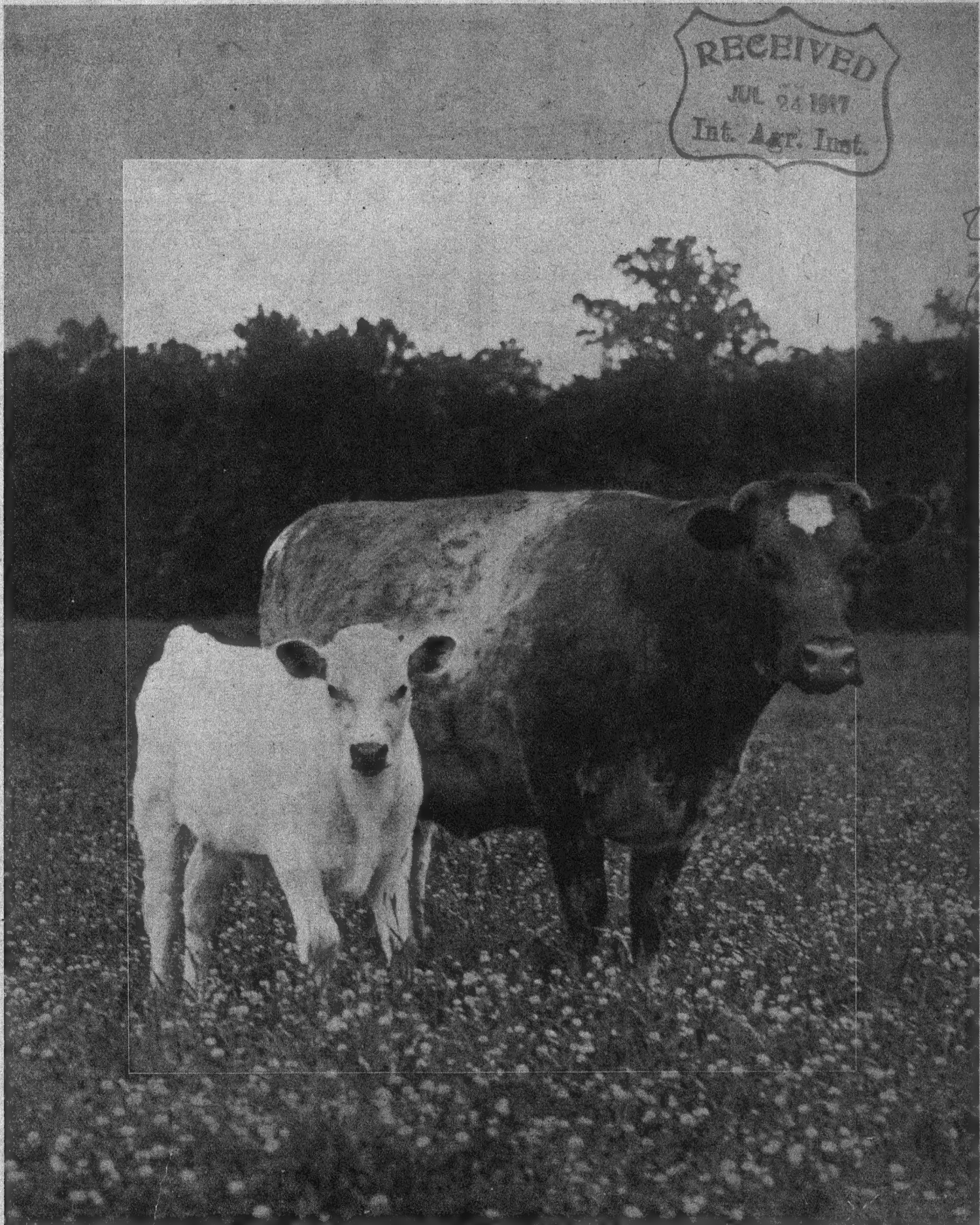
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

July 18, 1917

\$150 per Year



SHORTHORN MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

Circulation Over 35,000 Weekly

TALKS ON TRACTOR FUELS

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AT the Eastern Canadian Tractor Demonstration November 1916 more than half the engines ran on kerosene. You can probably use kerosene in your tractor, and if so, you will save 33½% to 50% in fuel cost; and 500 prairie tank stations (there is one near you) can supply you with whatever fuel you require. Be sure to get SILVERSTARKEROSENE, ROYALITE COAL OIL or PREMIER GASOLINE.



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THE INDEPENDENT GRATE BARS let you touch up the fire just where it needs it—an economical point.

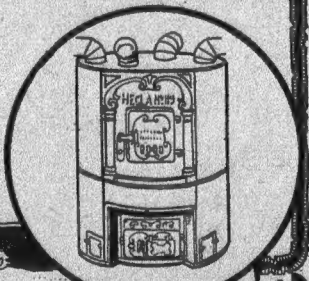
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Prove these things by a visit to the house of a "HECLA" owner. He'll tell you.

Investigate our guaranteed plan for Heating Homes. You should have our book "Comfort and Health" in any case.

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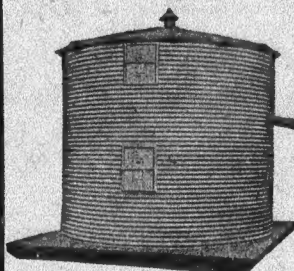
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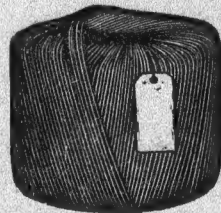
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DYNAMITE and other high explosives supplied.



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Here's a Sanitary Refrigerator that uses no ice, no chemicals, nothing except water and pure fresh air, needs no attention except a little water once a day. We guarantee it to keep any kind of fruit, vegetables, bread or cake from one to two weeks in a fresh and wholesome condition. Just the thing for your butter, eggs, meat and milk. Costs less than ice refrigerator of same capacity and costs nothing to operate. Let us tell you all about it.

Small size, three shelves, 16 x 24 \$25.00

Standard size, three shelves 22 x 32. Price \$32.00

Write for Pamphlet to Department G.G.G.

Saskatoon Hardware Co. Ltd.

Saskatoon - Sask.

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Do you want to save 15 to 25% of the Gasoline or Kerosene you now use? If so you should purchase a Crouch Vaporizer

Adaptable to all classes of Gasoline or Kerosene Engines and Autos

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PRICE OF VAPORIZERS:—\$15.00 on tractors and portables over 15 h.p.; under 15 h.p. \$8.50; Automobiles \$5.00.

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The Saskatchewan Distributing Co.

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1809 Cornwall Street REGINA, Sask.

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A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide either by registered letter, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquette
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



In this Ottawa house Bishopric Stucco Board was used as foundation for all interior plaster and for stucco on exterior walls.

You really do four jobs at once when you nail on—

BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

It takes the place of (a) sheathing lumber, (b) building paper, (c) furring strips and (d) lath—and gives better results than all four together.

Bishopric Stucco Board is made of heavy sheets of Asphalt Mastic, surfaced on one side with sized fibre-board and reinforced on the other with bevel-edged lath imbedded in the mastic under heavy pressure. It comes in rolls or sheets 4 feet wide and from 4 feet to 25 feet long, ready to be nailed, lath side out, direct to the studding.

The Stucco or Plaster makes with it a perfect bond, securely keyed in the dovetailed spaces between the lath. As it does not squeeze through nor fall down behind, far less plaster is required and the finished job will not crack, crumble or fall.

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WRITE FOR PRICES
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Potatoes, Eggs and Butter Wanted

Good size solid Potatoes, per bus. \$1.15
Good size No. 1 White Potatoes per bus. 1.25

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HENS (any size) 17c
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GEESE 13c
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These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash for all produce received.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
97 Aikins St., Winnipeg

Calgary's Premier Exhibition

Great Livestock Show—Strong Dairy Exhibits
Record Attendance

Calgary exhibition closed on July 5 with the most successful record it has ever achieved. The total attendance reached 110,028 and July 1 ran 35,860. In practically every feature this year's show was a pre-eminent one but in livestock it was a phenomenal one. Hundreds more entries filled the barns and the quality of competition was on a par with the advance in numbers.

Alberta has evidenced an enthusiasm for livestock in the last two years that has been remarkable. Two good crops have enabled farmers to clean up machine notes, straighten out mortgages and to see that the old style of farming was a pure speculation. They have gained much of the necessary to enable them to put on insurance against future failures and they are taking that insurance out in livestock. The new credit facilities in long and short term and special livestock credit instituted at the last session of the legislature should help them immensely in the future.

The Dominion Experimental Farms at Lacombe and Lethbridge presented very attractive and instructive exhibits. The various exhibitions are places the experimental farms might use to much greater advantage and the Dominion government should recognize that fact.

The dairy exhibit was said to be the best ever held in the Dominion. Alberta's Dairy Commissioner, C. P. Marker is undoubtedly the ablest dairyman in Canada today and he has made the name "Alberta" synonymous with the highest quality in butter. It is interesting to note that out of 32 prizes, Alberta dairymen won 30 and there were exhibits from all but the Maritime provinces. H. Hansen Markerville, Alta., won first in the four classes for creamery butter.

The premier honors in the industrial display was won by P. Pallesen & Co., or the Calgary Central Creamery of Calgary. Six scenes showed the evolution of western agriculture from the days of Indian preeminence up to the present. All these were bordered with artistic sculpturing in real butter of "Our Own" brand. The industrial exhibits were very numerous.

During the show the Alberta government demonstration train remained two days at the fair grounds and gave opportunity for much valuable instruction to the visitors.

Calgary's success as a show seems to centre about the genius of the manager, E. L. Richardson. Everywhere and all the time his handiwork and marvelous command of detail was in evidence.

Cattle Strongest Feature

Cattle were the strongest feature of the show and in this department Herefords were the outstanding feature. The best animals from the largest and strongest herds in Canada combined to make a show that will live long in the memory of all who saw it. The battle royal was looked for between Frank Collicut's "Gay Lad 40th" and George E. Fuller's "Martin Fairfax," and everyone was astounded when an entirely new bull "Beau Perfection 48" was placed above both these remarkable bulls. The new bull is from the herd of The Curtiss Cattle Company, of Langdon, also from Kentucky. When readers consider that "Gay Lad 40th" was undefeated junior champion

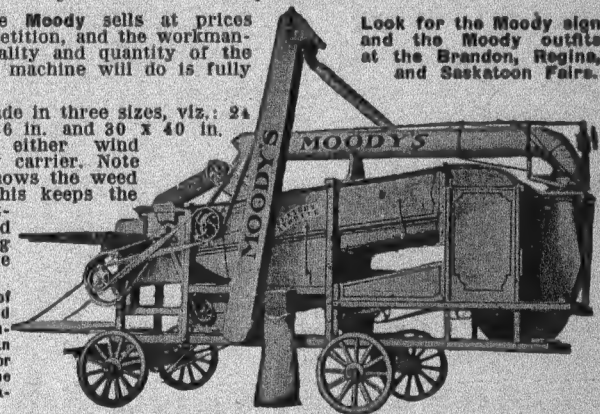
Ask Yourself The Following Questions

When was I threshed last year? How much fall plowing did I do and how much more could I have done if I had been threshed earlier? How much was my threshing bill last fall and what will I have to pay this year? What have I to show for it? What have I to show for the money paid in threshing bills in previous years? Did I have all of my grain in the granary or didn't I have a lot in the strawpile? If I had saved all my grain how much ahead would I be? It is not necessary for you to send us your reply. We know the answer. But by purchasing one of the **Moody Small Threshing Outfits NOW** you will be able to give satisfactory answers to these questions in the future.

Don't forget the **Moody** sells at prices which defy competition, and the workmanship and the quality and quantity of the work which this machine will do is fully guaranteed.

The **Moody** is made in three sizes, viz.: 24 x 32 in., 30 x 36 in. and 30 x 40 in. equipped with either wind stacker or straw carrier. Note the cut which shows the weed seed bagger. This keeps the land clean by putting all the weed seeds in a bag separate from the grain.

We have a full line of gasoline, coal oil and throttling governor engines. The engines can be used separately or mounted on the same truck with the separator.



Look for the **Moody** sign and the **Moody** outfit at the Brandon, Regina, and Saskatoon Fairs.

Write for Catalogs, Cash and Term Prices to—

The New Home Machinery Co. Ltd., SASKATOON, Sask.

General Agents for Saskatchewan:—

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK

House Paint is Weatherproof

You cannot escape the bad weather but you can protect your home against it. Whether it rains, snows or blows, or whether the sun beats down at 90° in the shade, your home will be well protected under a covering of

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Buy a paint for its lasting qualities. **Stephens'** House Paint retains the same high standard in face of rising cost of materials and increasing competition from unknown brands.

There is a **Stephens'** agent in your town.

G.F. STEPHENS & CO. LIMITED

Paint and Varnish Makers
WINNIPEG, CANADA



HERE'S WHY The Stewart Sheaf Loader works better, faster and longer

Hand Pitching cannot hope to compete with this marvelous machine.

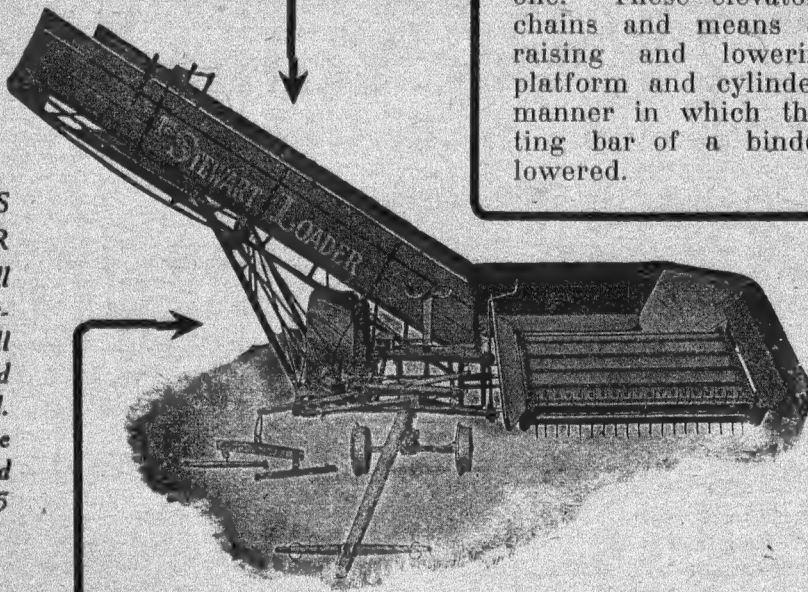
This is the elevator that carries the sheaves to a sufficient height where they are dumped in the bundle wagon which drives alongside.

Stewart Sheaf Loader

The sheaves are taken from the "Pick-up" and conveyed up this elevator to a height of about five feet, where they are dumped on the longer elevator, which works at right angles to this

one. These elevators are driven by chains and means are provided for raising and lowering the pick-up platform and cylinder, similar to the manner in which the table and cutting bar of a binder are raised and lowered.

WITH THIS SHEAF LOADER four or five teams will keep a 36-60 Separator running at full capacity. No field pitchers are required. The saving with The Loader is estimated at from \$20 to \$35 a day.



You have just sufficient time left before the coming harvest to send in your order and receive your Loader. **NOW IS THE TIME. WRITE US AT ONCE.**

This main drive wheel supplies the power to drive the elevating mechanism, the same as a bull wheel supplies power to drive the grain-binder. The loader is hauled by four horses and driven down the row of stooks. The operator drives from a seat in front of the side elevator. The machine is built almost of steel and iron.

Here is the revolving cylinder known as the "Pick-up." It gathers the grain more carefully than can be done by pitchers for the reason that it practically rakes the ground it travels over and leaves no loose stuff at the stooks. This "Pick-up" takes up unbound flax dropped by the binder, and will load hay from the windrow or cock.

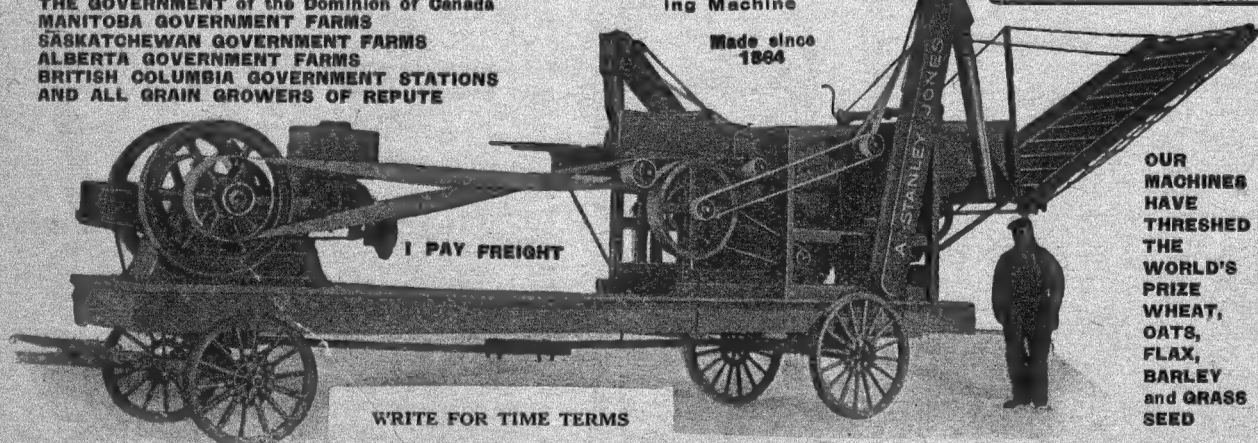
The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

A. STANLEY JONES, N. Battleford, Sask.

OUR MACHINES ARE USED BY—
THE GOVERNMENT of the Dominion of Canada
MANITOBA GOVERNMENT FARMS
SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FARMS
ALBERTA GOVERNMENT FARMS
BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT STATIONS
AND ALL GRAIN GROWERS OF REPUTE

The Original Small Threshing Machine

Made since 1864



WRITE FOR TIME TERMS

9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, no trucks. Cash \$685
9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, with Trucks. Cash \$748

28 in. Separator, alone with all fittings. Cash \$388
24 in. Separator, alone with all fittings. Cash \$355

Any one interested get my Free Illustrated Catalogue. It tells how to test horse power, what it means, how to find speed of pulleys and sizes needed. Most useful to any one having or thinking of buying an engine. Kerosene burner supplied if desired. Read names of users, there are some near you, and call and see for yourself that they will do more than we claim. No one heard of small threshing machines till I introduced them into the West. Buy the original machine that I made a copy.

OUR MACHINES HAVE THRESHED THE WORLD'S PRIZE WHEAT, OATS, FLAX, BARLEY and GRASS SEED

of the finest American shows last year and that "Martin Fairfax" was imported at the enormous price of \$17,000 and is conceded one of the most phenomenal bulls America has ever seen the perfection of some of the individuals and the strength of this show can be imagined, for the animals in the female classes and the other bulls were also strong and every class was keenly contested. It is certain before these bulls make the show circuit that Herefords will have received a tremendous amount of additional advertising though the advertising they have given the west has already been immeasurable. The Collicut bull was not in the best of bloom owing to heavy breeding work.

Aberdeen-Angus competition was mainly provided by the herds of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., W. R. Stewart, Hastings Coulee, Alta., and S. C. Pritchard, Camrose. McGregor is exhibiting perhaps the best herd that ever travelled the western circuit. McGregor and Bowman alone show good enough stuff to make the Blacks the feature of an exhibition.

Shorthorns contained many very excellent individuals and all told made a strong show. The females were especially good. Yule and Bowes, Calgary, Jno. Barron, Carberry, Man., P. M. Brett & Co., and Jno. Miller, Ashburn, Ont., made the show.

Horses made a very strong show, especially Clydesdales and Percherons. Both were out in about usual numbers. The outstanding Clyde class was that of dry mares in which D. Thorburn, Okotoks, won first and second with "Nell of Aitkon" and "Maggie Fleming." In stallions the aged class was the best. Ben Finlayson, Olds, was an outstanding exhibitor in stallions. Geo. Lane's exhibits formed the feature of the Percheron show.

Dairy cattle made a fair show though Calgary has seen as good before. Holsteins were not very uniform and fitting was deficient. Jos. Laycock, Okotoks, was the biggest exhibitor in Holsteins and R. Ness, De Winton, in Ayrshires.

The hog show at Calgary was the largest ever seen in Alberta. Berkshires and Yorkshires were very strong and the latter showed marked improvement in nearly every particular. Tamworths were also strong and Durocs and Poland Chinas were very good.

We are unable to give more than some of the championships in the various classes of livestock. These were as follows:

The Awards — Percherons:

Champion stud stallion and four mares—Geo. Lane and Gordon Ironsides & Fares Co., 4 sired by "Marvel"; 2, George Lane & Co., 4 sired by "Incara."

Champion stallion—Geo. Lane, Gordon, Ironside & Fares Co., on "Nelson"; reserve champion, W. H. Devine, Calgary, on "Alpine."

Champion mare—1, Geo. Lane, Gordon, Ironside and Fares Co., on "Melissa"; reserve, Lane, Gordon, Ironside and Fares on "Nellie Bell." These two mares also won Canadian bred championships.

Champion Canadian bred stallion—"Nelson"; reserve, "Marvel," both owned by Geo. Lane, Gordon, Ironside and Fares Co.

Best five stallions, any age—Geo. Lane & Co.

Clydesdales:

Champion stallion—B. Finlayson, Olds, on "Edward Garnet"; reserve, A. D. McCormack, Castor, on "Castor."

Champion Canadian bred stallion—J. K. Eckert, Nanton, on "Count Ideal"; reserve A. L. Dollar, High River, on "Clifton's Heir."

Champion female—Thorburn & Riddle, Okotoks, on "Nell of Aitkon"; reserve, Thorburn & Riddle on "Maggie Fleming."

Champion Canadian bred female—Thos. MacMillan, Okotoks, on "Royal Maude"; reserve, Sam Johnson, Calgary, on "Nellie Dow."

Suffolk Punch:

In Suffolk Punch F. J. Hartell, Cherdle, won the stallion championship with "Ashmore Cupbearer" and had reserve on mares, while W. L. Barber, Calgary, won mare championship on "Smart."

Shires:

Champion Alberta bred female—"Lady Nateby"; reserve "Crumley Princess."

Continued on Page 30

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 18, 1917

PROFITS OF FOOD SHARKS

The Cost of Living Commissioner created a sensation last week when he announced that The William Davies Company made a gross profit of \$5,000,000 last year on bacon alone, while Matthews Blackwell Ltd. made \$1,500,000. These two companies have a practical monopoly of the bacon business and apparently they put up the price on the British government in order to fill their own pockets. The head of The William Davies Company is Sir Joseph Flavelle, Baronet, also head of the Imperial Munitions Board. Before the war Flavelle made a margin of about three-and-a-half cents per pound on his bacon, but during the year 1916 he put up the margin to five cents a pound and exported 95,000,000 pounds, making a profit of practically \$5,000,000. These figures are given out by the Dominion government, as a result of the investigation made by W. F. O'Connor, the Cost of Living Commissioner. It is quite apparent that the pork barons have been skinning the public and also the British government good and plenty, though both deny it vigorously. Flavelle is a very strong supporter of the protective tariff in order to encourage infant industries while they are struggling. Some years ago there was a lawsuit in which Flavelle's company was investigated and it was shown that the profits of the company for 13 years had been 53 per cent. and that one year they had gone as high as 120 per cent. It is not much wonder that Sir Joseph favors a protective tariff because he can count its advantages in dollars and cents. It is no wonder that Flavelle can afford to work as chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board without salary, and it is no wonder that he can make some handsome donations to the patriotic funds. Under the circumstances it would also be worth while investigating to see whether as chairman of the Munitions Board he has been giving contracts for munitions to firms in which he is financially interested. Altogether too frequently we find corporation magnates who are very prominent in patriotic and public work who are taking it out of the public in some other way. The additional report of the commissioner shows that Pat Burns & Co., of Calgary, stored large quantities of eggs and sold them at 16 cents per dozen profit. These reports show the need of action on the part of the food controller. The food sharks must be brought to time for such robbery in the hour of the nation's need.

THE LIBERAL OPPORTUNITY

The steadily growing complications in the political situation at Ottawa necessitate prompt action in Western Canada. All the signs point to a general election within the next two or three months. It will be an election fraught with greater importance to Canada than any held since Confederation. Whether it will be an election called by a coalition government or a mere party election there is no doubt the big question will be conscription. All this is an imperative call to the West to get ready. The Liberal convention for Western Canada called to meet in Winnipeg on August 7 and 8 should not overlook the signs of the times. There is an opportunity to unite the West solidly. If the Western Liberals are prepared to sever themselves completely from the Eastern Liberal party and throw open the convention to every progressive element and adopt a progressive platform, it can easily carry the West. Such a solid representation of the West will be free

whole-hearted support to the prosecution of the war, and at the same time demand and secure many of those economic reforms which are essential to this country. If it is to be a mere party convention affiliated with the Eastern Liberal party and dominated by private interests, then it will be of very little use to the West.

THE FRENCH RED CROSS

France the imaginative, the oppressed, the defender of priceless liberty in her own and other lands, is the greatest human sacrifice of the war. Over her peaceful fruitful northern fields the heel of the oppressor has alike stamped and trampled out her crops, her vineyards, her quiet fields, her quaint towns and busy cities, her patient toiling peasantry. While her men of every serviceable age are bleeding and dying in the trenches her homes have been looted and burned. Much of the very area which gave the most bountiful crops in Europe has been rendered as unfruitful as the sandy desert. Homes, furniture, clothing and food have been swept away in the terrible storm of bullets, shells and hate. The boys and girls and young women in the devastated areas have been carried off and none left but the old men and old women and children, always the pitiful example of war's devastation. And it has all been borne in patient, unflinching silence. Without homes, in rags and in starvation, these have been endeavoring to do their best to reconstruct their homes and produce the necessary human sustenance. But the struggle is too great. They need help, and Canadians are being given the opportunity to assist in this humane work. The French Red Cross is accepting funds for the noble work of restoring the devastated areas and helping the helpless throughout the greatest struggle of their existence. Will you help them? The sacrifice of France has been the bulwark of civilization. The world owes her a debt. Here is the place to pour out the evidence of human brotherhood in the true spirit of cosmopolitanism. Help is needed and needed quickly. A special appeal is going out to Western Canada. The Guide will be glad to receive and acknowledge and forward all contributions to this worthy cause. Be sure to mark your contribution "For the French Red Cross."

WASTE AND MORE WASTE

It is estimated that half a million dollars a year is being wasted in Toronto because of public refusal to carry small purchases made in large retail stores. Table waste has decreased by two-thirds since the first of the year according to the officials of the Street Cleaning Department, but there is still a large saving to be made in that regard. Clubs, restaurants and hotels, with few exceptions, continue to serve their members and guests with anything but a war diet. Three and four choices of soups, meats, vegetables and desserts mark the majority of menus. The representative of a large English tailoring establishment reports a larger sale of dinner coats in Canada this year than at any time in his experience. The last mentioned extravagance certainly cannot be attributed to farmers. These things do not indicate a spirit of sacrifice on the part of the general public. Toronto may feel the effects of munition making and extravagance on that account more than most places in many ways.

in Canada on luxuries, domestic extravagances and other expenditures that are indefensible under present critical conditions. Is this the spirit of sacrifice that a country contemplating conscription of men's bodies should assume at this time?

LIQUOR ELECTION FRAUDS

At the recent meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Montreal, the Board of Home Missions and Social Service presented a printed report on their work. One extract from the report reads as follows:

"The war has brought into hideously bold relief the evils of the party patronage system and its consequent fruitage in graft of every form. The time has come for the abolition of the system, root and branch. No better illustration can be found of the brazen effrontery of some politicians in fraudulent manipulation of the people's means of ruling, viz.: the franchise, than the story of the soldiers' vote on Prohibition in British Columbia, which we give on the authority of Rev. J. S. Henderson, western field secretary of social service:—

"In connection with the Referendum on Prohibition, the very gravest irregularities in the taking of the soldiers' vote, are reported. The results of the polls which the Prohibition scrutineer attended in France were: For Prohibition, 354; against, 1,016. The unscrutinized polls in France were: For Prohibition, 143; against, 2,559.

More than 4,500 votes were taken in England and France in December, without notice given to the Prohibition scrutineer. At the same time the liquor agents were provided with facilities for organizing the polls. At the beginning of December, there were only 2,533 unpolled men in France and 4,132 alleged ballots were returned, all of which were counted. At Hastings and Crowborough, the military authorities certified that seventy-five per cent. of the supposed voters are not on the military lists. More than forty per cent. of the names voted at Epsom are not on the military lists. Over 600 ballots were contained in receptacles which were not sealed at the close of the poll."

The majority for prohibition in B.C. was 5,802, but the result of the soldier vote changed it to a minority of 822. This report indicates unparalleled election frauds perpetrated by the liquor interests in securing the British Columbia soldiers' vote in England and France. It is plain that the crookedness was not among the soldiers themselves, but on the part of the politicians and manipulators who had charge of the election. However, it is typical of the action of the liquor interests, and the only way to correct that evil is to wipe it out root and branch. The Dominion government still refuses to grant the provinces full power to handle the liquor question, but public opinion is growing strongly in favor of Provincial autonomy. We have politicians just as crooked and unscrupulous as the liquor interests, and if an attempt is made to take the Canadian soldier vote in Britain and France for a general election we may expect an attempt to duplicate these results.

ONLY C

There is only talk of freight of what to The people all the security moters were wild catters times. The what they n a common se well as from the sta now is the time to toward during the

roads. There is no reason why the people of Canada should support them by subsidies or other grants and least of all by freight increases, the most Prussianized method of all, and then soak themselves five, ten or twenty years hence by having to pay greatly enhanced prices for the property, for ultimately these roads must be nationalized. The most expert body of railway opinion the government could collect in a majority report favored nationalizing the roads. How the government could do less under the circumstances would be difficult to see.

In Great Britain when war broke out there was instituted a system of national service through a central board of experienced railroad managers. Useless duplication of railway energy was largely eliminated and greater efficiency secured. United States in recently instituting a very similar system shows it is alive to securing the maximum service from its roads. Even express companies have been put under a similar system of co-operative management in United States. But not so in Canada. Clearly our railway situation needs clearing up, but not in the way the defunct roads wish. When the board refuses this application the whole question will be up to parliament and it can only be dealt with in a broad national way.

STILL EXEMPTS WEALTH

The conscription bill has pretty nearly completed its course through the House of Commons. It is very complete and very drastic. The young men of Canada will be called to the colors and sent to France to strengthen the Canadian army in the field, but so far there has been no action by the government towards the commandeering, conscripting or taxing of the wealth of the people. The profiteers are still allowed to gouge the public and fill their pockets in

our hour of national agony. One by one they are being honored by titles and called to high positions by the government, but still the gouging goes on. A graduated income tax should long ago have been in force in Canada as well as a heavy inheritance tax and tax on land values and a surtax on idle land held out of use. If the present government does not rise to meet the necessities of the hour, it will be forced to give way to a government that will fulfill the national demand for conscription of wealth.

BIG BUSINESS OPPRESSION

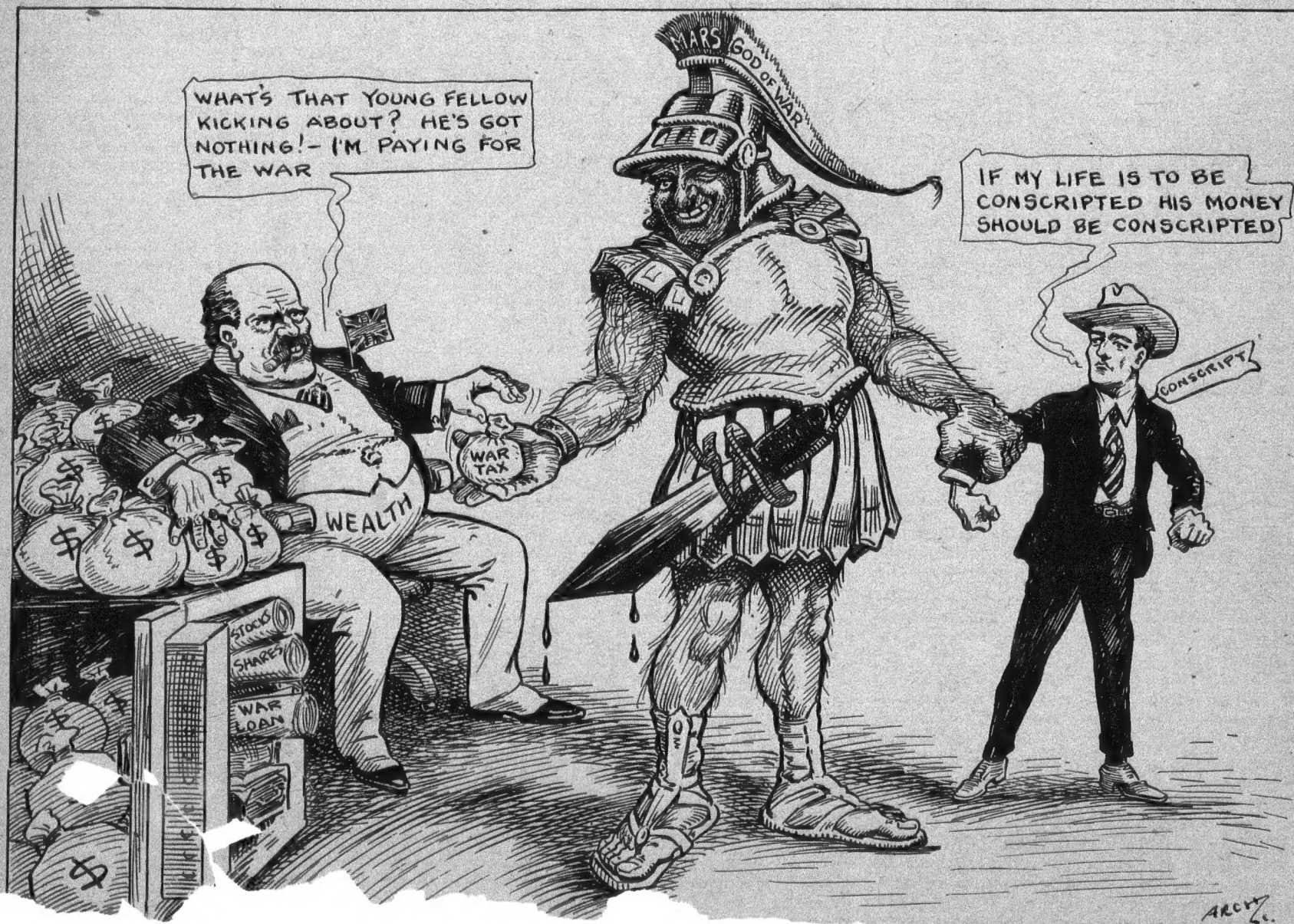
In North Dakota the privileged interests and big business politicians have determined to drive Dr. Ladd and Prof. Bolley out of the Agricultural College. Dr. Ladd, by his long and exhaustive analysis of the milling qualities of wheat, has shown that the big milling interests have been skinning the public for many years. Prof. Bolley has aroused the antagonism of the financial interests by showing the farmers the economic handicaps under which they are laboring through unfair legislation. These are two of the foremost agricultural authorities on the continent. They have done remarkable work towards improving agricultural conditions, not only in their own state but all over the north-western states. The organized farmers of North Dakota are strongly in support of Ladd and Bolley and it will be a fight to a finish. The moneyed interests do not want plain talk from the institutions of learning. We have an example of it in the discharge of Dr. Bland from the teaching staff of Wesley College, Winnipeg. Democracy must be on the alert to prevent the muzzling of our educational institutions.

The title business in Great Britain is be-

ginning to get on the nerves of the British people themselves. It has been admitted by such a journal as The London Times that many of the big titles are purchased by contributions to the campaign fund. One man bought a peerage for \$500,000. It would be interesting to know whether our Canadian peers paid anything for their coronets, and if so, how much. For some unaccountable reason the authorities in Great Britain think they are binding Canada closer to the Motherland by the distribution of these tin-pot titles in this country. If the King knew what the Canadian people generally think about these titles he wouldn't send any more over here.

The bituminous coal mine operators in the United States have agreed to make a voluntary reduction in prices, ranging from \$1.00 to \$5.00 a ton, with an additional 50 per cent. reduction on government purchases. This will save to the consuming public of the U.S. in bituminous coal alone \$200,000,000 per year. This reduction was made voluntarily, but not until the government had called the coal barons together and told them to get busy before the government found it necessary to take action. The anthracite coal operators are being called together for a little heart to heart talk with the government also. The U.S. government seems to have some backbone.

The new conscription bill is not likely to make heavy demands upon the farm population. It is admitted by every authority that food is now as great an essential as men. The food can come only from the farm. If the farms are depleted of their man power there will be a reduction in the food produced.





PURE BRED CLYDESDALE BROOD MARES AT INDIAN HEAD

CLYDESDALE GELDINGS ON THE FARM

At Indian Head Experimental Farm

The Dual-Purpose Herd---The Clydesdales---Stock Feeding Costs---Field Crop Tests

Indian Head is one of the oldest and most fruitful in results of all the experimental farms in the Dominion. Established many years ago its efforts were directed largely to discovering the most scientific methods of soil cultivation and weed eradication in order to secure the maximum crop returns. And in this work its director, Angus McKay made a name for himself that is recognized not only at home but also by scientists and associations of science in foreign countries. He demonstrated the great value of the dry farming system of two crops followed by a summerfallow in achieving maximum crop results in Western Canada. How much the West owes and will owe to this man it will never be able to calculate.

Following Mr. McKay at Indian Head came W. J. Harrison, now Professor Harrison, of Manitoba Agricultural College, who carried on the work well. Over two years ago he came to Manitoba. Up to this time the stress had been laid on field husbandry work. Mr. Harrison's move brought on the scene at Indian Head another Scotsman, Bill Gibson, an enthusiastic stockman. Gibson was raised among the best Clydesdales and Ayrshires of the old land and had in addition to his later scientific agricultural training at Macdonald College, Quebec, an extensive experience in handling Ayr-

shire cattle also in the herd. Fully 80 per cent. of the calves have been heifers.

If there is any one characteristic desired in a bull or in any good breeding animal above all others it is the power of prepotency, to produce offspring like itself. The finest individuals in the livestock breeding world are of little use unless they can transmit their good qualities to their offspring. The importance of this is rapidly becoming more widely recognized and bigger premiums are being offered for "get of sire" classes in many show rings. The chief recognition of course comes in a commercial way. The evidences of prepotency were more marked in the young heifer offspring of this breeding at Indian Head than anywhere I have ever seen. There were two rows, 19 head in all, in the stable. From a distance the length of the stable away one was immediately struck with the remarkable uniformity of those facing one. There were only two that were not beautiful dark reds, they were dark roans. Their heads were intensely alike, clear cut, sharp, breezy looking, with features and horns that made one stop and speculate as to which

one actually liked the best. And then when one went behind them the uniformity was still more marked. Only two could be said to be off at all and they were a little high just over the hook bones. Otherwise all were beautifully smooth from the shoulders back over the ribs and quarters, were deep at the heart and splendidly proportioned behind. But perhaps most remarkable was the dairy characteristics displayed in the looseness and size of the escutcheon and the udder development and indications of these heifers. They are the choicest lot claiming this much-discussed name "dual-purpose" I have ever seen. And they indicated, I believe, the greatest prepotency in a bull that I have ever seen. There is not a farmer in Western Canada who cares for livestock who should not get a lasting inspiration and lesson from looking at this herd, and it is regrettable more farmers could not see it. It should be exhibited at Regina exhibition as a demonstration and would go far indeed in advertising the Indian Head farm. Eleven of these young heifers are now of breeding age and it has been necessary to get another bull of the same strain to breed to them. Another cross is probably as far as intensification of dairy characteristics will be carried. They could not be bred back to their own sire without running the risks inherent to too intensive inbreeding. Hence a yearling fancy bred Shorthorn dual-purpose bull, Lymore Conjuror has been secured to continue the work. This is one of the choicest bred calves in Canada. His sire is Lymore Duke, a grandson of Conjuror, perhaps the most noted dual-purpose bull. Conjuror's dam was Darlington Cranford 5th, a famous cow that averaged 10,174 lbs. of milk each year for 10 years, besides winning many prizes.

During the year a number of young bulls were sold for breeding purposes, and many more could have been sold had they been available. Many of the cows on the farm are making creditable records considering they are mostly beef-bred cows.

Mr. Gibson's acquaintance with Clydesdales is resulting in good to the farm and community. Already he has been the means of getting a number of farmers sufficiently interested in better stock to start into pure-breeds.

Continued on Page 16



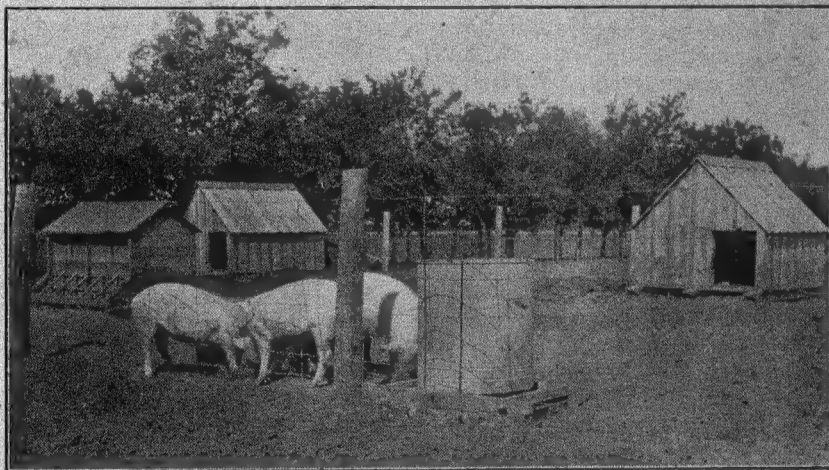
A Few of the Dual-Purpose Shorthorn Heifers by King Edward at Indian Head

shire cattle, especially in the show rings of Eastern and Western Canada and on the best dairy circuits of the United States. He breathed in the environment that makes for the best stockmen anywhere and he possessed the natural capacity through heredity to benefit most by that environment. Consequently it is not surprising to find now after a little more than two years indications of the most marked development of high-class livestock on that farm that could perhaps be found on any farm in Canada. I say that advisedly for it is a big thing to say, but I have been there and have seen these indications meeting you from nearly every stable door and pasture field on the farm. Some of this work of course was started more than two years ago and due credit must be given, for it was constructive work, but the important thing now is that it is being carried on to perfection under the guidance of a master hand.

When Gibson went to Indian Head he found the beginnings of a herd of dual-purpose Shorthorns. There were eight big, good but rough beef-type cows and King Edward, a Butterfly dual-purpose bull, a son of Butterfly King, the bull that headed the Alberta government herd at Sedgwick for some years. The cows had been bred to this bull and their first crop of calves indicated that this was a fortunate cross. The work was continued, and today there are 24 heifers from this bull and the pure-bred cows mentioned and from two or

one actually liked the best.

And then when one went behind them the uniformity was still more marked. Only two could be said to be off at all and they were a little high just over the hook bones. Otherwise all were beautifully smooth from the shoulders back over the ribs and quarters, were deep at the heart and splendidly proportioned behind. But perhaps most remarkable was the dairy characteristics displayed in the looseness and size of the escutcheon and the udder development and indications of these heifers. They are the choicest lot claiming this much-discussed name "dual-purpose" I have ever seen. And they indicated, I believe, the greatest prepotency in a bull that I have ever seen. There is not a far-



Summer Pens and Self Watering Tank for Hogs on the Farm



Some Clydesdale Brood Mares and Foals at Indian Head

The War in the Air

Making Observations---Daring Flyers---Directing Artillery Fire---Taking Photographs

Much was expected of the aeroplane before the present war. That the aeroplane would play the role of super-scout was evident; and, while antebellum experiments along the lines of bomb-dropping had not been very successful, it was freely predicted that the next great war would witness the bombardment of fortresses and cities from the skies. All this has come to pass. In addition, the aeroplane has become a fighting unit, combatting similar machines in the air and attacking troops on the ground with its deadly machine-gun fire. Surely the most rosy expectations have been far exceeded by the aeroplane of the present—a new realm of warfare has been discovered.

For the present the Entente forces hold the control of the air; at least in so far as it is possible to hold the control of the air along a front of several hundred miles. For by this term is meant aerial supremacy the greater portion of the time; and when the term comes to be analyzed it proves to be only a comparative one. It is always possible, no matter how strong one may be for the enemy to concentrate a great number of machines at a given point and become undisputed master of the air until one has the opportunity of bringing up a sufficient number of machines to offset the enemy's concentration. It is for this reason that the control of the air on the Western front has in the past been in doubt so many times, especially when the Germans momentarily succeeded in concentrating not only a vast number of units on a given section of the line, but their best airmen.

However, to maintain their aerial supremacy along the Western front taken as a whole, the Entente armies employ huge flotillas of aeroplanes operating up and down the lines at a height of 6,000 feet for one patrol and 20,000 or 23,000 feet for the other. It is the duty of the higher patrol to prevent German machines from coming over the lines at great heights, and sweeping down on the unsuspecting patrols flying many thousand feet below. Indeed, the purpose of the two patrols is to co-operate in preventing any German airman from crossing the lines and securing photographs and valuable information concerning the disposition of defensive works, artillery, and the movement of troops. The Entente forces on a given front may be moving up troops; they may be engaged in extensive railroad operations; they may be building additional trenches; they may be constructing new gun emplacements—all this they may be doing, yet it is imperative that the enemy be kept from knowing what is taking place in back of the lines so that he will not surmise when the next attack is to be launched. This, in sum, is the military strategy of the modern battle, and the general staff knows very little regarding the enemy movements without the aid of the flying corps.

With the increased range of modern artillery and with the introduction of the indirect method of firing, big guns are virtually blind without the aerial observer, unless favorable observation points are available. It is this need for observation points that has brought the kite balloon into existence, and these huge sausage-shaped bags, floating lazily in the air at a height anywhere from 1,000 to 5,000 feet, are comparatively common. But observation points and kite balloons are not stable things: the former are apt to be taken by enemy infantry and the latter are apt to be bombed by enemy airmen, so that in the main the artillery must depend for its sight upon the air service. Efficient artillery service, then, depends primarily upon the relative control of the air, and this fact accounts for the terrific struggles constantly taking place among the clouds, between the fleets of rival armies.

Bombing Enemy Territory

The bombing of enemy works and lines of communication is an important part of the air service's duties. Fifty or more machines will start out in the dead of night over the enemy lines and penetrate 50 to 100 miles into enemy territory, bombing bridges, railroads, munition plants, aerodromes, and

This splendid article from The Scientific American is by Lieut. G. L. Faulkner, a Canadian airman in the British Royal Flying Corps. He gives many extremely interesting facts from his own observations, and in a most vivid manner, and tells how this branch of the service co-operates with the rest of the army.

military works. The night patrols generally start at intervals; as a rule, ten minutes is allowed between every two machines. The staff commander takes the lead, and by firing a signal pistol which drops signal lights, the machines which follow know whether to turn to right or to the left and when to drop their bombs. The pilots have their course set before starting, and can tell by the same system as that aboard a boat when a helmsman is running on a certain course for so many minutes, just at what point they happen to be. They know at what speed their machines travel and they know the distance from point to point and how long it should take them to cover that distance.

The Germans do not fancy night flying. They evidently believe in reserving their energy and machines for work during the day, and considering the large number of machines they have lost in artillery observation, this policy is undoubtedly well founded. The Germans concentrate on day

on the first dive he seldom came up again. This famous German pilot was noted for his quick turns. One of Immelmann's favorite maneuvers, on the other hand was to allow an Allied pilot to take up a position in back of him—"on his tail"—and just when said Allied pilot was congratulating himself upon his skill in outmaneuvering the German, Immelmann would pull the nose of his machine up until he would nearly stall, and then rapidly pull it into a nose dive and turn almost within his own space, with the result that soon he was "sitting on the tail" of the Allied pilot and sending him to his doom before he had an opportunity of recovering from his surprise. By maneuvering in this manner Immelmann was able to outmaneuver and gain what the pilots call "a bead" on his opponents, and deliver the coup de grace in the form of a shower of lead.

In justice be it said that Immelmann and Boelke were perhaps better known than any other aviators in the present war, either in the German or Allied camps. The Germans idolized these two intrepid airmen. It was a boast in the music halls and cafes of Berlin that certain types of British machines manufactured in England by the Royal Aircraft Factory were "fodder for the Fokker," especially when the Fokker was piloted by either of these crack airmen. On frequent occasions I pointed out the folly of allowing politics to mingle with

aeronautical matters. I pointed out the fact that by the time the Royal Aircraft Factory machines were sent to the front they were already antiquated by the progressive German aircraft builders. For aeronautical progress moves fast on the Western front: a machine today may be without rival; six months hence it is suicide to employ it against the enemy.

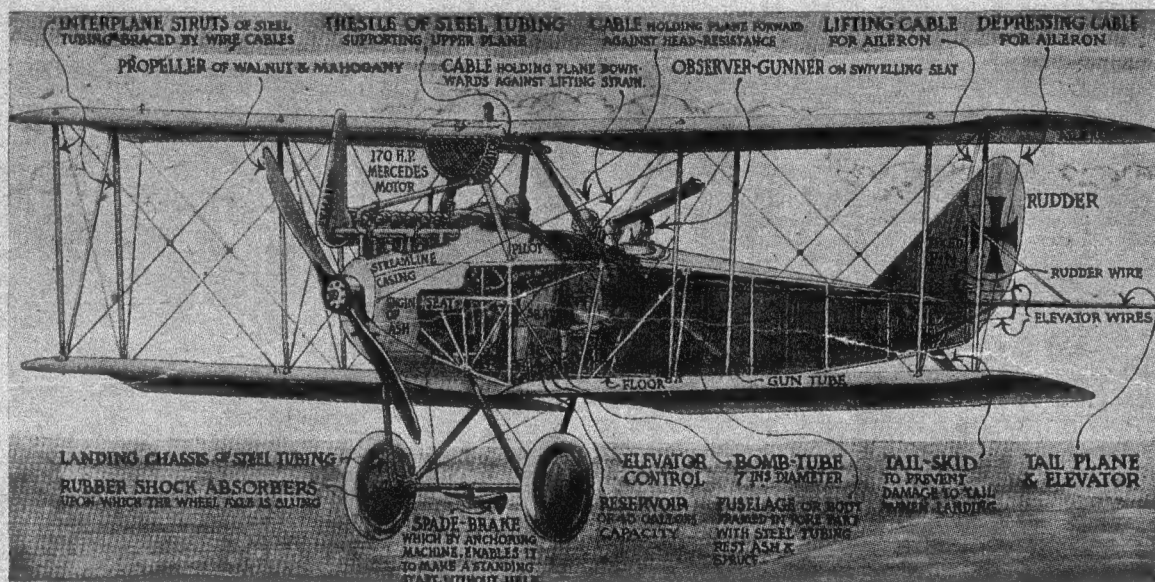
In all, Immelmann and Boelke accounted for something like eighty allied pilots, the majority of whom were flying government-built machines that were absolutely useless in warfare of this kind; indeed, these machines were called

"suicide shells" by the officers of the British flying corps. They were so constructed that the machine-gun mounting was in a position where it was absolutely impossible for the pilot to fight unless he were running away from his opponent. Little wonder that the two crack Germans delighted in combatting the unfortunate occupants of these machines! It was nothing less than criminal to send this type of machine to the front; but the Royal Aircraft Factory—a factory composed of political "heelers" and "graffers"—was allowed to flood the Western front with this type of machine.

Captain Ball, the famous British pilot who has been decorated with the highest military orders of Great Britain, Russia and France, has to his credit over fifty victims. The machine he used on a large number of occasions was called the "Red Devil" because the nose was painted red. The Nieuport Bullet, a French machine equipped with a LeRhône engine, the Sopwith Pup and the De Havilland Scout, both British machines, and the Spad, a French machine making as high as 145 miles an hour, have also been used by Captain Ball on different occasions.

Wandering off by himself and seeking out the enemy in back of the latter's lines appears to be Captain Ball's favorite method of fighting. On occasions he has swooped down to within a relatively small distance from the ground and attacked infantry in camps far in back of the fighting lines; and he has sought out and fought German pilots lurking in cloud banks. He has attacked enemy patrols single handed—in some instances as many as ten machines, and has had hundreds of miraculous escapes. British pilots are wont to believe that Captain Ball has a charmed life; indeed he has been known to have had three forced landings in a single day as results of aerial battles, each time going up again as soon as another machine could be prepared for him. The Germans have set a price on his head; but so far he is still at large.

Continued on Page 17



A favorite flyer of the German air fleet, the Rumpler C.IV. Note it carries a machine gunner in addition to the pilot. This machine has sometimes a second fixed machine gun firing through the propeller and from two to six bomb tubes. Its large use by the enemy may be judged from the fact that more machines of this type were captured by the French last year than of any other.—By permission of The Graphic, London.

work to a large extent, and depend to a greater degree than the Allies upon their anti-aircraft guns with which they are most skilful, often bringing machines down from a height of 10,000 to 12,000 feet. This class of artillery is handled by experts. The guns throw a ring of shrapnel around a hostile machine, and the pilot has to zigzag like a ship being chased by a submarine in order to avoid being hit. The Germans may fire as many as one hundred or two hundred rounds at a machine and still not cause sufficient damage to prevent the pilot from reaching his aerodrome. In fact, a machine subjected to this treatment is almost always hit, more or less; but it is surprising to learn the great number of times a machine can be hit without being seriously damaged. Airmen often return with their machine riddled with holes from enemy anti-aircraft fire, yet they themselves are uninjured. However, it must not be inferred from this that Allied machines are never brought down by anti-aircraft fire, for the truth of the matter is that many of our machines are brought down and the majority of them in flames when the gasoline tanks are penetrated by shrapnel. Not a few of the occupants of such machines are burned to death before reaching the ground.

Daredevils of the Air and their Tricks

Both sides have had wonderful pilots, and among the foremost German pilots were the well-known Captain Boelke and Captain Immelmann, both deceased. These two pilots brought down a large number of British and French machines in the course of hundreds of engagements. Boelke was noted for his dive at an opponent from a great height. He would make an absolutely vertical nose-dive from a height sometimes of 15,000 to 20,000 feet, all the while making a speed around 150 miles an hour and firing at his opponent with a machine gun ejecting 600 shots a minute. At other times Boelke would come up behind an opponent and shoot into the tail and through the machine in an attempt to disable the rudder, the observer, the pilot and the engine, all at one time. If missed

The Country Homemakers

CITIZENSHIP

One of our readers, writing I regret to say anonymously, has asked if I can explain why certain prominent women have allied themselves, for the time being at least, with one or other of the two old political parties.

I am not sure that any explanation is needed. Non-partisanship as I understand it does not consist in refusing to vote for either of the old parties at any time, but in refusing to vote for one particular party all the time, as is the way with most of our men voters. Since there are only two powerful parties, unless there is an independent candidate running in one's constituency, one must support either one of the parties or one's franchise would be useless.

But I do hope that the great majority of the women will stay out of the party organizations and refuse to join either a Liberal or Conservative association. There is nothing fundamentally wicked about these organizations, but the fact of working in them is almost sure to build up a feeling of partisanship. One is apt to get an especially kindly feeling for the people one works with, and it is perfectly natural that one should, but it is not good for the future citizenship of the country.

I have never been able to see that there is any fundamental difference between the parties. As I see it each party builds up a fine progressive program while in opposition and keeps that program in mind for a few years after getting into power, and then becomes year by year more conservative and reactionary, and unfortunately more corrupt.

And the corruption that creeps into politics is not so much the fault of the few men who hold the seats in the legislature as it is of the people outside. We talk and talk about the patronage system as if it were some vice peculiar to politicians, whereas it is a net thrown about our politicians by the electorate, a net which has dragged down into the mire one good man after another who has gone into public life with the sincere intention of serving his country honestly and conscientiously.

As long as there are men who will hold up a member of parliament for a bribe, such as money, a job, or a road to be built in a certain locality, we will have corruption in politics. The only way to get an incorrupt government is to get an incorrupt electorate, and to that end the people must be educated to a realization that there is no virtue in one party more than another, that each of them is good when it serves the country well and each of them is bad when it serves the country badly. I am more and more convinced that the political party to which most people belong is mostly an accident of birth. One finds people with genuinely liberal tendencies in the Conservative party and some died-in-the-wool Conservatives in the Liberal party and plenty of excellent citizens in both.

Let us hope then that women will keep themselves free from all party affiliations, in order that the politicians may know their vote to be an uncertain quantity which they can only secure by pledges of genuine public service.

NATURALIZATION

If the writer of the letter on the lack of complete rights for women, which appears elsewhere on this page, had known the whole truth, the naturalization laws are much more unfair to women than that letter sets forth. The English woman, born in England and coming direct to Canada, not only did not make her husband a British subject but she had ceased to be one herself when she married an American citizen.

A resolution was passed, I believe, by the National Council of Women, asking that foreign-born women be compelled to naturalize, which is perfectly right, but it should have been accompanied by a resolution demanding that a woman when she marries may be permitted to keep her citizenship in the country of her birth unless she wishes to change it.

This changing the citizenship of the wife at marriage is one of the many remaining indignities which securing the vote did not cure, but in the changing of which it may, and should, prove an effective weapon.

EDITOR COUNTRY HOMEMAKERS.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I had reason to be present at one of the recent registration sittings and a number of both men and women were added to

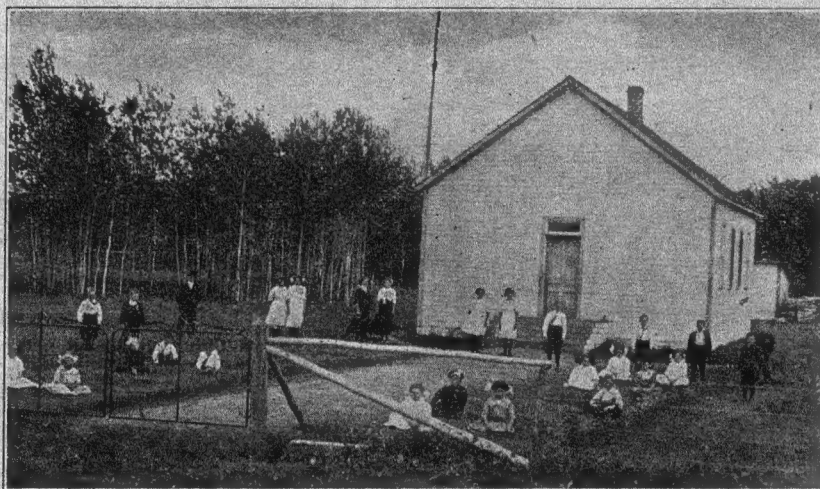
the list. Some 12 Ruthenian and Polish women registered. The clerk did not ask them to produce their naturalization papers or anything like that. He simply turned to the voters' list to see if their husbands were entitled to vote. The fact of his having qualified automatically qualified the wife.

An American and his wife came to register during the day but he had not taken out his naturalization papers so he could not register. The clerk advised him to become naturalized as soon as possible and that would automatically entitle his wife to a vote. But I informed the clerk that this man's wife was an Englishwoman by birth and came direct to this country from England, so in that case she was entitled to be on the list. But her being a British subject and entitled to a vote did not affect her husband's standing, and it struck me that day that although women had the vote still they had not equal rights with the men along this line. Some of these women coming from foreign countries might not care to forswear their nationality, yet when their husband takes the oath of allegiance they cannot help themselves. To use a homely old saw do you not think that in this case as in a good many others, "Every tub should stand on its own bottom."

J. M. BOLTON.

KEEPING THE STOVE BLACK

Dear Miss Beynon:—In the Homemakers' corner I noticed an inquiry from a Saskatchewan reader



Clean, neat, well kept school grounds and building promote a similar spirit in the pupils and make for much greater all round efficiency. A western school where teacher and pupil co-operation prevails.

for a method which would keep her stove nicely blacked from one week's end to the other. If she will carry out the following instructions she will have no cause to complain about the blushing countenance of her stove. When the stove is somewhat cool wash it thoroughly with warm water and soap or gasoline, always remembering to be careful on account of its explosive quality.

Add to the polish a scant teaspoon of granulated sugar, stirring well till all is dissolved. Then apply as usual. During the week rub over the top with a paper or rag that has a hint of coal oil on it to remove any spots that may be made during the cooking of the meals. This, with the weekly cleaning, should under ordinary circumstances keep the stove in good condition all the time. I use the old-fashioned black lead polish, as it is cheaper and more satisfactory. A few drops of turpentine is said to have the same effect as the sugar and will give a lustre besides. I have never tried it as I dislike the smell of turpentine, therefore cannot vouch for its efficiency. There may be a slight odor from the polish prepared with the sugar but it is soon gone and is not at all offensive, even to the most sensitive nostrils.

E. C. W.

FLY POISON PERILS

In the war on flies there is peril in the use of arsenical poison. The press reports of poison cases are appalling, especially when one realizes that they show only a fraction of the actual number. But this fraction amounted to 106 cases in the past three years, a large percentage of which were fatal. All because people use arsenic fly paper or the arsenic poison cans to rid their home of flies, putting this deadliest of all poisons within children's reach.

Doctor Ernest A. Sweet, of the U.S. health service, has this to say in a public health report bulletin, entitled The Transmission of Disease by Flies: "Mention should be made merely for the

purpose of condemnation of those fly poisons composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of the poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent, and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhoea and cholera infantum it is believed that the cases reported do not by any means comprise the total. Arsenical fly-destroying devices must therefore be rated as extremely dangerous and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand."

With this government warning mothers should find other means to keep the home clear of flies. A can of arsenic fly poisoning, or a saucer containing the arsenic paper, carelessly set on a window sill is inviting disaster to the little ones.

BREAD MIXERS NOT AN EXPERIMENT

Dear Miss Beynon:—Here at last is a chance for me to help. One of our readers asks about using a bread mixer. I have used mine for ten years and I don't see why every farm woman does not use one as they are not expensive. An eight-loaf size can be bought for \$2.00 and the eight-loaf size will easily make ten big loaves. It takes a few bakings to get used to them, but the only thing is to be careful not to put in too much flour and get the dough too stiff. Roughly speaking one quart of water requires three quarts of sifted flour, and three quarts of water will make about nine loaves of bread, but of course flour varies greatly. I do not find the mixer hard to turn, but it should be fastened securely by the clamp at a convenient height. It is not an experiment but a real success.

Do any of our mothers subscribe to "American Motherhood"? I am taking it this year and I find it a great help. The department called "The care and feeding of children" would be worth the price alone, and the ideals the magazine puts before us as mothers are certainly very high. They may be unattainable, but at any rate they are worth striving for, and we never reach our ideals anyway, do we?

I hope this will be noticed by the lady who asked about bread mixers.

A READER.

HOW BABY CONTEST WAS HELD

In a sparsely settled region that has not yet been removed from "the great American desert" map the mothers of babies desired a better baby contest. The country doctor, with a heart as large as the territory he had to cover, volunteered his services, and I, the home demonstrator, was at hand ready and glad to help.

We consulted the government bulletin, Baby-week campaigns, Woman's Home Companion's better baby contest plans, the state health board and busy mothers, and laid careful plans. A leaflet stating objects, time and conditions of the contest was printed, and through the women's clubs put into the hands of every mother in the district.

The Home Economics Association of Hinckley furnished committees to prepare rooms, assist the examining physician, figure the scores and prepare a health exhibit. A series of five meetings were arranged at which the examining doctor, the state health physician, the home demonstrator, trained nurses and experienced mothers, treated topics pertaining to the mother, the child, the home and contagion among children.

Fifty-two babies entered the contest. Our results were worth every effort we put forth. Diets were corrected, weaknesses were pointed out to unsuspecting parents, tonsils and adenoids were located as the basis of what had been considered "heart disease" and lung trouble. Perhaps best of all is the fact that measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever, which have swept the state this winter, have not been able to obtain a foothold in the district. Although twice introduced, the united efforts of parents and physicians have prevented any contagion.—Hetty Whyte, Utah, in The Farmer's Wife.

The time is not distant when men prominent in public affairs will set secretaries to searching their past utterances to find some word or phrase that can be tortured into an endorsement of fundamental democracy. Just as chattel slavery became so abhorrent, once people were got to think about it, that the world swept it away with loathing, so economic exploitation will seem so monstrous when it has dawned upon public consciousness, that people will wonder how it could have lasted so long.

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For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug freezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

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Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all com-
munications for this page should be sent.

ON MR. SPENCER'S CIRCUIT

Director H. E. Spencer has sent us an interesting report of his recent trip in the northern part of his constituency. The first meeting he addressed was at Tring, where there is a very live local. The attendance here was good and from present indications, Mr. Spencer says he believes that the prospects of this union for the future are very bright indeed. Mr. Goodall drove him first to his own place, then on to Mr. Graham's, who drove him to North Park on June 11. Through a mistake in the advertising there was no meeting here, but he managed to meet a lot of men at a store on the banks of the Saskatchewan. On the 12th, Mr. Skinner took him around the Dewberry district where a good local had fallen on account of internal trouble and he arranged for a meeting here on the 14th. From there they drove to Elgin, where a small but enthusiastic local was organized. On the 13th Mr. Spencer addressed a good meeting at Streamstown. Here the U.F.A. members have started a baseball team and are trying to start a U.F.A. baseball league. On the 14th he returned to Dewberry, where a good local was organized, after which he drove 15 miles to catch the train at Islay for Blackfoot, where a splendid meeting was held and several new members enrolled. At Manville, he addressed a meeting of the district association in the afternoon and made arrangements to hold a meeting at a country point during the evening, but owing to a heavy rainfall this did not prove successful.

The presidents and secretaries of the various locals rendered every assistance and Mr. Spencer expresses hearty appreciation of same.

FENCING NEEDED ON C.N.R.

From a report that has just come to hand, the newly organized local Athabasca No. 736 would appear to be a very live one indeed. A picnic was held on June 30 which was a decided success, the weather being perfect and the bill of fare, which ranged from rainbow trout to ice cream and watermelon, was heartily enjoyed. A meeting of the local was held on the picnic grounds, with Vice-president Seabolt in the chair. Amongst other items of business taken up was the report of the fence committee, which stated that fencing was needed on the C.N.R. railway. The secretary was instructed to write the Board of Railway Commissioners in regard to same. A motion to change the time of the regular meetings from 7 p.m. to 3 p.m. on the last Saturday of each month was carried.

GOOD SALE OF HOME COOKING

Mrs. A. M. Scully, secretary of Seven Persons U.F.W.A. reports that there local has held five meetings during the last quarter, with an average attendance of eight members. On May 26 they donated five dollars to the Travelers' Aid, Medicine Hat, and sent their total collection on U.F.A. Sunday, amounting to \$8.00 to the Military branch, Y.M.C.A. through the central office. Two new members have been enrolled, making a total of thirteen. A sale of home cooking was held on June 23, the proceeds of which amounted to \$10.35.

CONTRIBUTE TO Y.M.C.A. FUND

A. C. Findlater, secretary of Alix Local, No. 569, has forwarded the sum of \$20.50 as a contribution to the Y.M.C.A. Military Fund, being the amount of collection taken up on U.F.A. Sunday. A very good service was held in the Presbyterian church at which the Rev. Holdam gave a splendid sermon, taking for his text that portion of the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread." He pointed out the selfishness of the prayer, "Give us," not "give me only" and the comprehensiveness of it and

applied it to the necessity at the present time of putting forth every effort towards food production. Mr. Findlater says he hopes that U.F.A. Sunday has come to stay.

MR. AND MRS. WALTER PARLBY

A meeting of the Edwell Local, No. 53 was held in the schoolhouse on Wednesday evening, June 30, with a large crowd of members and friends assembled to hear Mr. Parlbly, U.F.A. director and Mrs. Parlbly, president of the U.F.W.A. After some preliminary business had been attended to, the president, in a few well chosen words, introduced Mr. Parlbly, stating that this was the first occasion that this local had been honored by the presence of its director and on behalf of the ladies welcomed the president of the U.F.W.A.

Mr. Parlbly gave a very interesting address on the aims and objects of the U.F.A., urging greater co-operation amongst the members. He also urged them to make home life more attractive, to make it more than a matter of work and chores, and not to look on their membership of the U.F.A. as only a means of getting a dollar back for the dollar invested, but to realize that the U.F.A. was working for the good of the whole farming community and to make the province of Alberta the best in the Dominion.

Mrs. Parlbly then addressed the ladies on the work of the U.F.W.A. and drew attention to the growth of this section of the U.F.A. in three years to a membership of 1,200 in 1916. She pointed out the responsibility which rested with the women in a community and the influence for good that they could yield, especially if they co-operated with each other. She particularly emphasized the influence women had in fashioning the characters of the children and urged greater co-operation in the homes and in community life. Subsequently the ladies got together and discussed the advisability of forming a branch of the U.F.W.A. in Edwell, and at the close of the meeting, several handed in their names for membership.

The meeting closed at a late hour with the singing of the National Anthem. Everybody was delighted at having had the opportunity to meet Mr. and Mrs. Parlbly, and thoroughly enjoyed the meeting.

The Annual Picnic

The annual picnic of this local has been arranged for Wednesday, July 11, at the T. Kirton place, when the ladies of the Red Cross Society will have charge, and all funds raised will be devoted to this cause. The Union was also invited to join with Pine Lake Local in a union picnic to be held at the lake on July 19, but as this is too far away, they were unable to do so. At the regular meeting, on July 4, the principal item on the program was a paper on insect pests, by the manager of the Bank of Commerce, which was illustrated by specimens.

WANTS LOCALS FINED

The following letter was received from G. W. G. O'Meara, secretary of Battleview Local, No. 688. I regret very much that our local will not be represented at your meeting in Calgary this month. The last two meetings have not been very well attended and very little business was done. I would have liked very much to have learnt from other secretaries how to combat the slackness and apathy which seems to be rampant throughout the unions. One or two of our members have suggested a system of fines and I really think it would be far better for the whole body that keenness should be enforced by an appeal to the pocket. It answers in all other bodies, so why not with us, especially as it is fighting qualities that are needed to keep the farmers to the fore. I know one very strong reason for the fact, that since it was formed our local has not sent a delegate to any gathering. It seems that there is too

much of the getting something for nothing spirit present. I am sure our president will help to push your request about the circulation of the annual report. Do you not think that the system of fines might also be extended to those locals who for no valid reason fail to send a representative to the general meeting. It may be a fine thing for publicity purposes to be able to show thousands on the roll of the U.F.A., but if the larger number are merely hangers-on, they do not help those who are earnest members. You see I have taken you at your word and showed you how we stand.

When acknowledging the various amounts collected on U.F.A. Sunday and forwarded to this office for the Military Branch of the Y.M.C.A. we find that the sum of \$12.00 was credited to Lavoy Local. This should have been credited to the Ranfurly Local, No. 25, under whose auspices the service was held.

BANQUET AT THREE HILLS

Three Hills Local, No. 213, held their annual banquet on June 15, the attendance being a record one. There were about three hundred people in the hall and a considerable number outside, whose heads appeared through the open windows. Mrs. Nellie McClung, W. F. Stevens, livestock commissioner and W. H. Parlbly addressed the meeting, their addresses being very much appreciated by the audience. The members had hoped to have President Wood with them on this occasion, but this was unfortunately impossible as Mr. Wood had to leave for the East some time previously and could not get back in time. Supper was served in the Presbyterian Church, and was followed by a dance in the hall. The financial returns were very gratifying and everybody enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The secretary, Mr. Simpson, says he believes it was one of the largest U.F.A. gatherings ever held in Alberta by one of the locals. Mrs. W. H. Parlbly is expected at Three Hills on July 3, when it is hoped that a branch of the U.F.W.A. will be organized.

SECRETARIES' CONVENTION

The first convention of local secretaries was held at Calgary on June 28 and 29 and was a great success. About 125 secretaries and duly accredited delegates registered. For a first attempt this was very gratifying. A number of important decisions were arrived at and a full report will be started in next week's Guide and later will probably be sent to all locals.—P.P.W.

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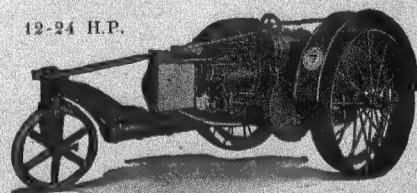
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We have started a campaign to increase our membership and we solicit your help. We can double our membership at once if every member will secure one other member. Instead of 30,000 members, we would then have 60,000 members. We have a large influence now, but think what greater things we could then do.

Every grain grower in Saskatchewan should link up with this great co-operative movement and thus help to bring in a better day for himself and his neighbors. There never was a time when there was such need for the farmers to be well organized and to speak as one voice. Many new problems press for solution; many new responsibilities are upon us.

Now is the time to enlarge our association and make it more effective. We need more members. Every member can get one more. Will you do it?

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Your \$12.00 insures:

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Twelve dollars now will be worth much more to the association that 50 cents per year for a term of years; and whatever help the association, will help you and your children after you. It is the best investment you can make. Why not make it now in recognition of benefits already received and in order to guarantee greater benefits in the future?

Send in your application today.

MEMBERS ATTITUDE ON FARMERS' PLATFORM

The following replies have been received from candidates re their attitude towards the Farmer's National Platform.

Ottawa, July 6, 1917.

J. B. Musselman, Esq.,
Farmers' Building, Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir:—It is only now, on my return from the west that I have your letter of the 7th ult., enclosing a copy of the Farmers' Platform and in reply beg to say, that ever since I have been a member of the House of Commons, I have consistently worked to the best of my ability to forward the interests of the farmers, as expressed by their platforms through the Grain Growers' Association.

A month or so ago, Mr. Oliver of Edmonton, introduced an amendment to the Budget on the tariff question, which embodies largely the views of your association. It did not, in some things, go quite so far; in others it went further. That of course does not mean I am not in favor of some of the things in which we were not able to have our eastern friends go quite as far as we western men are prepared to go.

I am quite prepared to do everything that is possible on my part to secure the carrying into effect the views as expressed in the Farmers' Platform.

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. G. TURRIFF.

Mr. Argue's Reply

Swift Current, Sask.

June 27, 1917.

J. B. Musselman, Esq.,
Sec'y-Treas. S.G.G.A., Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I have before me your favor of June 7, 1917, enclosing a copy of the Farmers' National Political Platform which is the political platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

I have studied this Platform carefully and wish to say that I am heartily in accord with it with the exception of that part of clause (1) which refers to the tariff on British imports. I am in favor of reducing the tariff on British imports, but on account of the unsettled conditions of the present time, would not like to pledge myself as to what should be done on the question five years hence; also the further exception of clause (3) under the heading of "Other Reforms," which re-

fers to direct legislation, including the initiative and referendum and the right of recall. I am in favor of direct legislation but would qualify my support of this clause to advocating direct legislation in so far as is applicable to our present form of government.

With the above qualifications I am willing to pledge myself to secure the introduction of Legislation in support of the clauses of the Farmers' National Political Platform and to support such legislation when introduced.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) I. E. ARGUE,

Mr. Bowlen's Reply

Liberal Candidate for Swift Current Constituency.

Macklin, Sask., June 15, 1917.

J. B. Musselman, Esq., Central Sec'y.,
The S.G.G.A., Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 7th inst., enclosing a copy of the Farmers' National Political Platform for my perusal, is duly to hand. In looking over the various clauses, I find that the Farmers' Platform is almost a repetition of the platform of the Liberal party and naturally as the Liberal candidate for the Federal arena in this constituency, my views are practically in complete harmony with those submitted.

On some of the reforms mentioned, I have not had an opportunity to study them as I would have wished for and shall be glad to give my very best attention to any reforms that have for their aim the betterment of the farming community as a whole.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN J. BOWLEN.

A FINE TIME AT GOODWATER

I have just returned from Goodwater today and have to report a successful picnic. There was a large crowd and President Maharg gave a splendid address. The Honorable George Bell also was present and gave an address which was well received, and of course I, as district director, gave a few remarks, all of which was listened to with much interest, and highly appreciated.

I also attended the South Arcola Picnic on the 2nd, and have to report a splendid time there also, notwithstanding that it was Sports Day at Carlyle, and there was another picnic north of Arcola. The Rev. Saunders and others helped out on the Platform and all went home rejoicing.

The Alida Picnic was well attended, the Platform speakers were Mr. Frazer of Oxbow, Mr. Gord, the Rev. Davis of Oxbow and myself. I have to attend a meeting at Hillhurst to assist in incorporating the local at that point on July 10. We are having a picnic at Carnduff on the 19th, and I expect one at Tribune, so you will see a district director is a busy man and has a great chance of doing a lot of good to the whole community, if he is so inclined and puts his whole heart in the work.

Yours truly,
NELSON SPENCER,
District Director.

OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of this local and copies of same forwarded to Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfred Laurier:

"Whereas, the current press reports state that the Dominion government are being urged to take over the Canadian Northern Railway, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and other necessitous railways of Canada, we, the members of the Beaver Flat G.G.A. demand that the Dominion government nationalize the Canadian Pacific by all means."

"Whereas the labor situation in this country is such that farmers cannot get labor enough to work their land properly and the coal mines in the west are idle, the people are facing a serious fuel shortage, and whereas we are of the opinion that Canada has sent too many men to the front, and whereas the Dominion government has

induced people from all over the world to come to the Dominion of Canada where they would be free from military service; therefore be it resolved that we the members of the Beaver Flat G.G.A. declare our united opposition to conscription, military or industrial, and as British subjects and in pursuance of the precedent established in New Zealand and Australia, we maintain that it is the right of the citizens of Canada to decide by popular vote whether or not conscription shall be imposed on the male population of Canada.

ED. HERMANSON, President.
J. K. ARMSTRONG, Sec.-Treas.
Beaver Flat G.G.A.

GOVAN PLOWING MATCH

The Mountain View Grain Growers held their fourth annual plowing match on June 20 on Mountain View Farm, the home of Mrs. S. Arnott, who were among the earliest pioneers of this district. Despite threats of rain, 12 competitors lined up to contest for the prizes offered, which totalled \$250. There were two entries in the walking plow class, five in the 12 inch gangs, two in the 14 inch gangs and three in the boys' classes. The judges were Messrs. Peter Hill, Greg MacIntyre and D. D. Purdy, all of Govan, the last named being himself a Toronto gold medal plowman. This committee performed their duties in an exemplary manner and with satisfaction to all concerned. Their findings were as follows:—

Walking plow—1, Dave Bennett; 2, Peter Calder, Sr. Men's 12 inch gangs—1, W. N. Hampton; 2, J. Dyiak; 3, G. Rowley. Men's 14 inch gangs—1, Harry Young; 2, Charles Annersley. Boys' 16 inch sulkies—1, Stewart Young; 2, Walter Calder. Boys' 12 inch gangs—1, Arthur Arnott.

The following special prizes were also awarded:—Sweepstakes cup, donated by R. Dickey for highest individual points, Dave Bennett; single driving harness for best trained and handled team, W. N. Hampton; pair of plow shares for best work done by John Seere plow, W. N. Hampton; lumber, value \$5.00, for best finish in gang plow class, W. N. Hampton; amber stem case pipe for best crown in walking plow class, Dave Bennett; sweater for best finish in walking plow class, P. Calder; \$5.00 for best work done by Cockshutt plow, D. Bennett; felt hat for best finished ends, S. Young; pair of double spreaders for best dressed four horse team, Peter Calder, Jr.; smoked ham for best dressed two horse team, D. Bennett; camera for best crown in boys' class, S. Young; pair of boots for best work in boys' class, S. Young; felt hat for straightest furrow, D. Bennett; congoletum rug for best crown in men's gang plow class, George Rowley; set of crescent wrenches for best finish in boys' class, S. Young; cut glass, value \$5.00, for highest individual points in gang plow class, W. N. Hampton.

GEORGE DEAKIN,
Sec'y Mountain View G.G.A.

CAMPAIGNING IN DISTRICT 12

The central secretary spent the entire first week of July with District Director Andrew Knox in District No. 12. Successful Grain Growers' rallies were held as follows:—

Monday—A picnic at Carlton.
Tuesday—Co-operative Association shareholders' meeting and Grain Growers' meeting at Shellbrook.
Wednesday—Picnic at Parkside.
Thursday—Picnic at Colleton.
Friday—Meeting in the town hall at Melfort.

Saturday afternoon—Picnic at Birch Hills.
Saturday evening—Meeting at Lilly Plain.

The entire territory, beginning at Rosthern and ending at Prince Albert was covered by automobile and as the weather of the entire week was favorable no appointments were missed. Every meeting held will stand out as a successful gathering both from the standpoint of numbers in attendance

and the interest and enthusiasm of the audience. In every case the gatherings were largely attended and also in every case did the audience not only manifest intense interest in the matters discussed by the central secretary but entered also into discussion following the regular address. Information was sought by the members who had gathered together on a great variety of questions and this asking of questions by the members of the audience and answering by the speaker has proven to be one of our very best methods for forwarding the work of education.

Much Ignorance of Grain Business

One matter which impressed the secretary very much is the fact that after an extensive propaganda of education extending over a period of a great many years there are still so very many of the members of the association, including some even of the most active members, who are very poorly informed with regard to the legislation under which the marketing of grain is carried out. The very thing for which the Grain Growers' Association was originally organized and for which the old leaders fought so valiantly, the thing that is of such untold value to every grain grower in Western Canada, is still after all these years a closed book to thousands upon thousands of the farmers of these provinces and the questions which were asked by many of the auditors reveals the fact that only a small percentage of those present had familiarized themselves with the Canada Grain Act or the splendid protection which is afforded thereunder to the farmer in the marketing of his grain. At one meeting the secretary put the test of asking for a show of hands of how many of those present were in possession of a copy of the Canada Grain Act. There was not one person in the whole meeting who so much as possessed a copy. A promise was made, however, that the local secretary would write to the Board of Grain Commissioners for a sufficient number of copies for distribution to every member. Any one can secure a copy of the Canada Grain Act from the Board of Grain Commissioners, Ottawa, free of charge and no farmer raising grain for sale should be without his copy nor should he fail to familiarize himself thoroughly with its provisions, for, as the secretary stated to this meeting, there is perhaps no legislation in any country in the world which is better fitted for the regulating of the marketing of any product than is the Canada Grain Act for the regulating of the marketing of grain in this western country.

Discussion on Sample Markets

A great many questions were asked with regard to the value of and the prospect of the early institution of sample markets. It was evident that many of the members have but the most inadequate understanding of what is involved by sample markets, of what are the benefits that such markets will afford and of how they will be conducted. At several points members had been of the opinion that under sample market legislation a farmer could take a sample of grain from his bin on the farm, send it to the chief inspector, have his sample graded and sell his grain on the strength of that sample. Others were of the opinion that if sample markets were instituted all the grain would be sold under their regulations. It was also evident that considerable misunderstanding still exists with regard to the attitude of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in recommending that the establishment of sample markets should not be undertaken during the period of the war and the secretary was forcefully impressed with the fact that the greatest obstacle in the way of the education of our people is their lack of study of the literature which is published on these subjects for their benefit.

The central secretary wishes to take this opportunity, however, of expressing to all the members in the Prince Albert district who were in attendance at the various meetings his hearty appreciation of the splendid spirit, of interest, of loyalty and of enthusiasm which was manifested by them at every meeting and of stating to them and to his readers generally that while he had previously conceived of this northern country as being somewhat backward a

(Continued on page 28)

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

MARQUETTE TO SELECT CANDIDATE

A very representative meeting of the people representing the farm and business interests of this community gathered at Silverton on Wednesday, June 20, at 8 p.m. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Grain Growers' Association for the purpose of discussing the "National Farmers' Platform" which was adopted some time ago by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

President Coulter presided. Two well thought-out addresses dealing with the different planks in the platform were delivered by Messrs. McLeod and Simpson of Shoal Lake. The people listened with a great deal of profit and all expressed themselves as being in hearty sympathy with the thoughts expressed by the speakers. The platform was endorsed by an unanimous vote. An invitation was extended to as many as possible to attend the convention to be held at Shoal Lake on June 28 for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent the constituency of Marquette in the Federal House.—Contributed by Jos. A. Callin, Secretary, Silverton Branch, G.G.A.

LITTLE SOURIS PICNIC

Dominion Day was celebrated on July 2 by the Little Souris Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the gathering taking place at Lake Clementi, a beautiful spot in the Brandon Hills district, some ten miles south of Brandon. A program of sports was put on and during the afternoon addresses were given by R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. President Henders dealt specially with the work the association was accomplishing, particularly along educational, legislative and co-operative lines; while Mr. McKenzie devoted the principal part of his address to the work of the Grain Commission, the Railway Commission and the Farmers' National Platform. Both addresses were listened to with interest and profit. The ladies looked well after the refreshment part of the program and altogether a very pleasant day was enjoyed by all.

A PROFITABLE SUNDAY

Elm Creek Grain Growers went to church on Sunday. At eleven a.m. they assembled to the number of over 60 in "Scotty" Woods Hall—Scotchmen, Englishmen, Irishmen, straight Canucks and Aberdonians. At three p.m. an almost equally large congregation filled to its capacity the Culross school house, and at seven in the evening the Presbyterian Church at Elm Creek accommodated a body of 80 or 90. The speaker of the day was W. R. Wood of Neepawa, who in the summer of 1902 ministered on the field as student missionary. His address dealt with the working of God in human life and the relationship of the Grain Growers' ideals to the bringing in of the Kingdom of Righteousness and Peace. The Elm Creek Grain Growers have one of the most flourishing branches in the province and are most enthusiastic in furthering the movement.

The Tenby Branch had a good picnic on Friday last and everyone present had an enjoyable time. Short addresses were given by Albert McGregor and W. R. Wood of Neepawa.

AFTER GLENELLA PLOWING MATCH

The meeting at Glenella on the evening of the plowing match was rather small in numbers, but of good quality. Two motor cars and the steps of the hall accommodated the audience. They are planning to have a meeting in the fall or early winter with a bigger turn out.

BRANDON ENDORSES FARMERS' PLATFORM

A very successful meeting of the Brandon District Grain Growers' Association was held in Brandon on July 3. While a few of the local associations were not represented, yet we had a very good attendance and very marked interest and

enthusiasm was evidenced in the discussions of the meetings.

R. C. Henders, president, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, were present and spoke on the National Platform, explaining very clearly and forcibly the various planks of that platform. This was followed by a very full and interesting discussion participated in by a large number of those present.

A resolution unanimously carried endorsing the National Platform and a strong committee was appointed to consider the next steps to be taken in order to secure the endorsement of the electorate to this platform. The following resolution was also passed: "That we respectfully request the provincial executive to secure in concrete form all information available re the assessment of land values in the province and that such information be furnished all the local associations."

"That the Brandon District Grain Growers' Association met in convention on July 3 do emphatically protest against any increase in freight rates and that we respectfully urge that the proposed increase of 15 per cent. be not granted." A copy of this resolution to be sent to the Board of Railway Commissioners.

"That we heartily invite the Manson and McAuley Branches of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to unite with the Brandon District Association."

This brought the meeting to a close. The opinion was freely expressed that this was probably the best of our meetings. We are hopeful that interest aroused will continue and that the local associations will endeavor to send out larger delegations to the district meetings.—Contributed by D. G. McKenzie, secretary, Brandon District Grain Growers' Association.

SUCCESSFUL ANNUAL PICNIC AT SHOAL LAKE

The Grain Growers' picnic at Shoal Lake was again an unqualified success from every point of view and may well be classed as the greatest event of its kind in Western Canada, showing to a great extent what may be accomplished by the united efforts of town and country. The growth has been such that the crowds of good-natured people who make this their annual event and the immense number of automobiles are becoming almost unwieldy and some steps will have to be taken in future to secure better safety in regard to street traffic on that day.

The speaking in the hall was forceful and in accordance with the trend of current events, visiting speakers exceeding their previous efforts in this line. Geo. Gordon of Oak Lake gave a happy address. W. H. English of Harding, one of our premier farmers, was in his usual form and mingled good advice with his usual pleasantries. J. L. Brown of Pilot Mound was splendid in his review of events past and foresight of what will be needed in the future to bring Canada into the proper position that she should occupy in the world's affairs. Dr. S. G. Bland (late of Wesley College) gave one of the best contributions that could be heard and all certainly enjoyed the Rev Dr.'s first visit to Shoal Lake. His story of how the politicians succeed in keeping the people divided by subtle flattery was charming. In part he stated that the people, farmers especially, should keep open-minded. The Grain Growers' movement is the best seed bed in the national garden. He eulogised H. W. Wood of Alberta, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, as a type of the product of the Grain Growers' Associations. The situation at Ottawa is one of the most important that has occurred since Confederation, which was one of the greatest visions of the age. Quebec must not be allowed to dominate the policy of the Dominion and what is wanted is a consolidation of all patriotic elements by means of a National Government, every class in the country being represented. Such a government should remove all obstacles to a vigorous prosecution of the war. Labor has not been adequately considered as it has been in

Great Britain, where the disposition has been to take labor men into the confidence of the government. The first duty of the National Government should be to get patriotic labor to act with the government which should cease to be tender towards wealth, but should get it and use it for the national good. There should be no respect for persons, but all should be treated alike when there would not be opposition to conscription. The situation in Quebec is serious. The wisest statesmen in England advise against creating another Irish problem in Canada. All partizanship should be eliminated and we would glory in it for ever if Canada could say that the war is completed and all done of free will.

The Grain Growers should throw their whole weight into the political activities and he had not seen in the Grain Growers' movement a desire to get anything but what is fair and according to a square deal. Rejoice that the Grain Growers are rising to the occasion. Let us make it impossible for those who do not work to live luxuriously. Throw the labels of Liberal and Tory into the scrap heap—only a nation of slaves would seek to perpetuate it; let us be Canadians instead. There is nothing so bad smelling as old political prejudices. The first condition needed for after the war is that we be united. Rejoice that the Grain Growers are getting above the mists. Think in terms of the good of the whole. Guide Canada by good fellowship and have a common aim. Then we shall realize for the first time that we are a nation. Keep the Canadian spirit burning.—Contributed by F. Simpson.

OAK LAKE GRAIN GROWERS MEET

The Oak Lake local branch reports a successful meeting held on July 7. They had with them Hon. T. C. Norris, premier, who spoke on the work done by the government in connection with the Winnipeg stockyards, emphasizing their plan for retaining within the province as completely as possible the best stockers. He also dealt with the operation of the "Settlers' Animals Purchase Act" which is proving a great boon to farmers in several sections of the country, and to the plans adopted by the department of agriculture for handling the wool clip which has operated towards improving the returns to the farmers. Mr. Norris was heard with much appreciation. There was also present Geo. Prout, M.L.A. for Kildonan and St. Andrews, who has become prominently known in connection with the "Short-term Loan Act" passed at the last session of the legislature. Mr. Prout discussed the terms of the loan system and its mode of operation, and aroused much interest by his enthusiastic advocacy of the scheme.

The meeting as a whole was a distinct stimulus to the local branch, giving the members fuller acquaintance with these important public measures.

ENTHUSIASM AT SWAN RIVER

A meeting was held at Swan River on June 28 for the purpose of selecting an independent candidate for the federal constituency of Nelson who will stand for the principles of the Farmers' National Platform as drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one and quite a large amount was subscribed for campaign expenses. The selecting of a candidate was deferred until a future meeting. Officers and a select committee and organizer were appointed whose duty it will be to cover the field and arrange for a fully representative meeting to be held in the near future at which a candidate will be selected. Reports presented by the different representatives present would indicate that the movement is meeting with general favor and we have every reason to hope that the ultimate object we have in view will be achieved.

KENVILLE LADIES THANKS

The sum of \$185 was realized for meals served by the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society at the district Grain Growers' picnic held at Kenville on June 21. The ladies of Kenville and district desire to express their thanks and appreciation to all who helped in any way to make a success of their undertaking.

JOHN LIVESAY,
Dist. Secretary.

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10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

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13

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Have water on your own farm. In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience necessary.

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Binder sections, with rivets (per box of 25)	1.10
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Mower Knives, each	2.00
Binder Knives, each	2.40
Link Chain Belting, price per 100 links	.90
Binder Reel Fans, each	.17
Binder Reel Arms, each	.12
Mower and Binder Pitmans	.40
Pitman Boxes, each	.45
Mower and Binder Guards	.21

PLOW SHARES

12 inch	\$2.45
13-14 inch	2.70
15-16 inch	2.90
18 inch	3.10

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A Win-the-War Message to the Farmers of the West

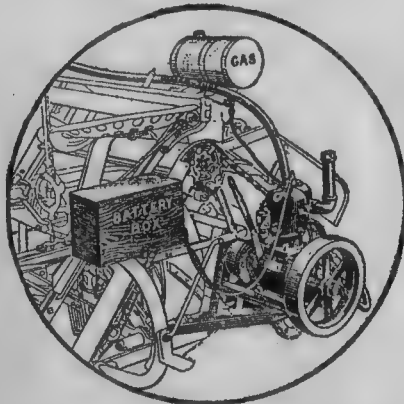


The greatest service you can do to the Empire, to Canada, to yourself, is to harvest every grain of wheat in your fields. To the farmers of Britain, and particularly to those of Western Canada, the Allied armies look for the food they must have to win. Hundreds of brave men—perhaps your very friends and neighbors—are depending on you to see them through. Every extra hour you work—every time-and-labor-saving machine you put in—every extra bushel of wheat you market—is the finest kind of "National Service."

Then, too, look at the generous reward for your self-denial and labor. Present prices promise handsome profits.

Are you short of help? Then let Cushman Engines replace the absent man-power.

With a Cushman Engine to drive the Reaper and Binder—with a Cushman Community Thresher—with Grain Cleaners, Grinders and other machines operated by a Cushman Engine, you can harvest and market every available bushel of wheat, in spite of the shortage of help.



Saves 2 Horses

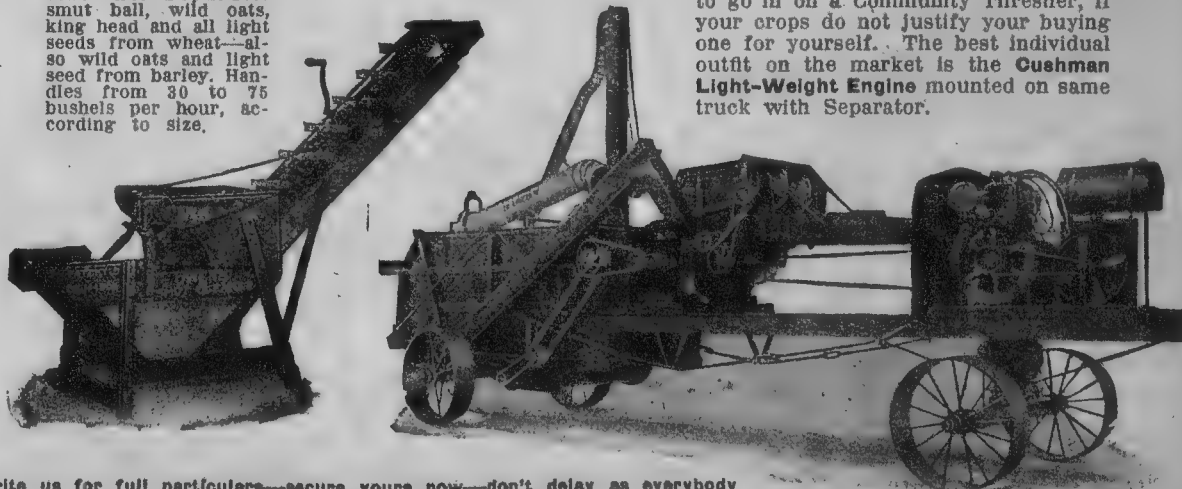
Cushman engine on your binder saves a team. Engine does all the operating—runs reel and sickle, elevates, binds and delivers grain. Sickle runs even when bull wheel skids—cuts heaviest grain—binder won't choke. Easily attached. Does the work. This same engine will run the Feed Chopper, Cream Separator, Pump, Grindstone, Wood Saw and Washing Machine.

Keep Up The Grade

—Lincoln Smut Cleaner, the perfect picking machine. Separates smut ball, wild oats, king head and all light seeds from wheat—also wild oats and light seed from barley. Handles from 30 to 75 bushels per hour, according to size.

Don't Wait for the Thresher to Come

Don't wait for the Thresher to come. Get the farmers in your neighborhood to go in on a Community Thresher. If your crops do not justify your buying one for yourself. The best individual outfit on the market is the Cushman Light-Weight Engine mounted on same truck with Separator.



Write us for full particulars—secure yours now—don't delay as everybody will want delivery right at harvest time.

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Builders of Light Weight, High Grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Work.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Fanning Mills—Smut and Picking Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centres.



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"THRIFT" means saving wisely. **"Economy"** means spending wisely. There is no economy in going without money-saving and labor-saving equipment.

It is poor economy to try to do without a De Laval Cream Separator—a machine which would not only save you a lot of time-wasting work, but would add from 15 to 25 per cent. to your cream crop by putting a stop to your butter-fat losses.

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See the local De Laval agent today. Get him to explain to you how the De Laval saves butter-fat that is lost by gravity skimming or the use of an inferior or half-worn-out separator. If you do not know the De Laval agent, write to the nearest De Laval office for new catalogue or any desired information.

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75 SHORTHORNS 75

To be sold by Auction at
Regina Fair

35 Bulls, 40 Females

Bulls include 15 two-year-olds, 15 yearlings and 5 three-year-olds. Females are all young cows and heifers of breeding age.

Among them are many descendants of the famous imported bulls "Gainford Marquis," "Oakland Star," "Shenley Adonis," also other Scottish and Manitoba bred, and a lot of Ontario bred bulls and heifers from the noted Scotch families, "Matchless," "Nonpareil," "Goldie," "Jill," "English Lady," "Orange Blossom," and others. As well as being of the best strains of breeding they are of fashionable type with plenty of size.

Although not in show condition they are in the best of shape for breeding purposes and many show quality animals are included. Twenty females are bred to a son of "Gainford Marquis."

Sale at 9 a.m. at Pootman's Stables

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Friday, July 27

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RAISING THE DAIRY STEER

The question is often asked: "What shall we do with dairy bred steer calves?" A good suggestion may be obtained from the experience of Alex Weir of Bredenbury, Sask., who purchased a native cow in the fall of 1914. Very soon after this cow dropped a Holstein-grade bull calf. The calf was raised for the first three or four weeks on whole milk and gradually put on separator milk. So from the time the calf was six weeks old it had only skim milk, oat chop and hay until spring, when it was turned into good pasture until fall. At 14 months this calf was slaughtered and dressed 418 pounds. Mr. Weir estimated that at market price for dressed meat, together with the hide, the value was \$61.00.

Upon making inquiry regarding the cost of production—"Pshaw!" said Mr. Weir, "it cost scarcely anything, a little skim milk and hay and a pound or two of oats each day." Suppose we allow market price for these feeds and try to make an estimate of the cost.

Curtiss of the Iowa Experiment Station, in comparing the values of various feeds in growing calves, fed three lots of Shorthorn and Holstein calves (eight in each lot) weighing 180 to 200 pounds each. An average allowance of 15.4 pounds of fresh separator skim milk and 2.9 pounds of hay was given to each, with either linseed meal, sieved ground oats or corn meal, with a little flax seed. The following shows the gains and cost made by the different lots.

Kind of Grain	Average total gain	Average daily gain	Feed cost per lb. gain
Lot 1— Linseed meal, 1.2 lbs.	109	1.47	2.8c
Lot 2— Oatmeal, 1.5 lbs.	116	1.57	2.1c
Lot 3— Corn meal, 1.3 lbs.	116	1.56	2.2c
Flax seed, 0.1 lb.	116	1.56	2.2c

The finding in connection with Lot 2 is interesting and shows that calves, dairy or beef, fed on oatmeal made faster and considerably cheaper gains than those fed on the scarcer and more expensive concentrates. The cost in each case is merely comparative and not based on present costs of feed. Considering, however, the present cost of feed such as we might use, as hay, \$8.00 per ton, oatmeal at \$30.00 per ton (not full market price but much higher than usual), and skim milk at 40 cents per 100 pounds, we find the daily cost of feed to be, hay 58 cents, oats 2.25 cents and skim milk 6.16 cents on a total of nine cents. Seven months of this would cost \$18.90. If the value of the whole milk for the first four weeks be added to this and also \$1.00 for summer pasture we have an approximate total of \$25.00.

Too Many Calves Underfed

If we consider this from another standpoint and assume that the butter-fat gives a reasonable return for the milk and call the skim milk a by-product purely, our daily feed bill for hay and oats is 2.8 cents.

If the calf above referred to weighed 80 pounds at birth, and gained two pounds daily on whole milk for 30 days and thereafter 1.57 pounds daily on skim milk, hay and oats, he should have weighed approximately 450 pounds at eight months and should gain 300 pounds on grass and stubble before the winter.

Would this not be an economical way to produce meat? Decidedly it would under average farm conditions, rather than follow the wasteful process of letting the calf run with the cow in summer and then maintain both cow and calf idle the following winter. Under average half section conditions we must cease raising calves on butter fat.

If scientists are correct in finding that 10 pounds of whole milk are required to produce one pound gain in the sucking calf, and suppose they make maximum gains of three pounds daily the first month, two-and-one-half pounds daily the second month and two pounds thereafter, we should have a 500 pound calf or better by fall. This would grow into prime first quality beef if we so maintain the calf in the calf flesh until he is 1,200 or 1,400 pounds beef. As usually practised, however, the calf

is weaned in the fall, wintered on straw and some hay and at a year of age, in the majority of cases, he is inferior to the pail-fed calf described above.

We excuse ourselves for this latter method of raising calves by saying we have no time to milk. Suppose we milk in the winter—raise the calf economically the first six months, turn him on grass the second six months, and from the standpoint of economical production this yearling, pail fed, reaches from 600 to 800 pounds at an actual cost for feed not to exceed four cents a pound and that after paying market price for the feed and milk.

What should you do with the Holstein grade steer calf? Start him in the fall, grow him economically to a year or 14 months. Kill him for your winter's meat supply. This would seem to me to be the most economical method of handling such a calf, both from the standpoint of the farmer and the country at large.—D. B. H.

BLANCHING CELERY

Proper blanching is half the battle of successful celery raising. Most markets refuse the unblanched article entirely and those of us who grow it for home use know that green celery is unwelcome on the table. The heart blanched by the plant itself is much better, and properly blanched celery is all heart. In the "new celery culture" the plants are set six inches apart each way in beds, so only the outer rows need shading, for blanching is really another name for shading. The plants are sometimes grown in double rows so as to reduce the labor and material to half of what is needed when single rows are used. No matter which of the many methods of blanching is used, the proper time is always the same—when cool fall weather has come to stay. Banking before hot, burning weather is over may induce rust, especially if earth is used.

Blanching with Earth

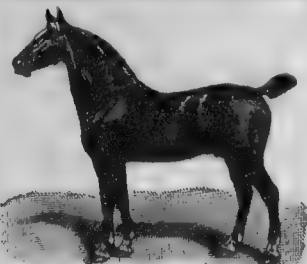
Earth is the best and commonest blanching material, as it is usually the cheapest and imparts a nutty flavor not secured without it, but its use makes it necessary to set the rows or beds far enough apart so plenty of earth for banking can be secured. Hilling may be done by hand with a small turning plow or with a celery hiller, but when horse tools are used it is usually necessary to finish the work with a hand hoe. A better job can always be done if tillage thruout the season has been so thorough and judicious that the soil is fine and easily handled.

The earth should cover the entire plant below the lower edges of the leaves in such a way as to drain the plants well, as too much moisture will result in dirty and perhaps rotten celery. Special care must be taken never to hill or handle the plants in any way while they are wet. As the plants grow and the soil settles, a little more earth may be added to keep the mounds up to the leaves. The greatest economy of garden space may be secured by using blanching boards, held together at the top by stiff, wire hooks and at the bottom by a little earth banked against them. The same boards can be used several years if carefully stored under cover, so the cost is not excessive.

Some less usual methods include the use of a drain tile carefully placed about each plant; building paper or even newspaper wrapped around the plants; and individual patented veneer sheets, similar to those sometimes used in protecting young trees from rabbits. These individual methods, however, require so much work, care and patience that they are unprofitable on any but very small plantings for home use. Earth blanching is best, especially for the late crop.—J. S. Gardner, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

"The aim of these schools is not so much to teach exact knowledge as to develop minds too long accustomed to move in one groove, to suggest subjects of thought, to open up wider vistas, to set free the trammelled imagination of a peasantry inevitably bound to the soil as a camel is bound to the eternal pilgrimages of the desert."—William J. Harvey and Christian Reppen.

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**Gombault's
Caustic Balsam****Has Imitators But No Competitors.**

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
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Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
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Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
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Note the special features in our
ROUND STOCK TANK:

The heavy Tubing is locked on.
Both corrugations are pressed at
the same time and AFTER THE
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Side Seams have double row of
Rivets.

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Ask for our large Catalog. "T"
It's Free and well worth having.

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**LAND VALUE TAXATION IN NEW
SOUTH WALES**

Sydney Adopts the Principle.

(By A. G. Huie, Sec. Unimproved
Land Values Rating League.)

On the thirteenth of April the Syd-
ney City Council decided to impose
all its taxation, or rates, on the value
of land apart from all improvements.
This reform has been demanded for
years. At the recent City Council
Elections a majority was elected in
favor of it. The new Lord Mayor,
the Rt. Hon. R. D. Meagher, M.L.A.,
lost no time in getting to work, and
when the time came to strike the rate
the old brigade collapsed. It was only
able to formally move an amendment
which was supported by two votes
(mover and seconder).

In moving the adoption of the new
system the Lord Mayor said: "That
since the inauguration of the council
in 1843 the rates had always been raised
either upon the rental or improved values
alone, or upon the rental and unimproved
values combined, and now for the first
time they had adopted the 'up-to-date
and scientific system' entirely, and he
was very proud of having brought this
into operation during his term. Sydney
was the first of all cities in the Empire
having the status of Lord Mayoralty
to adopt the principle, and he hoped
the precedent established would be fol-
lowed by all."

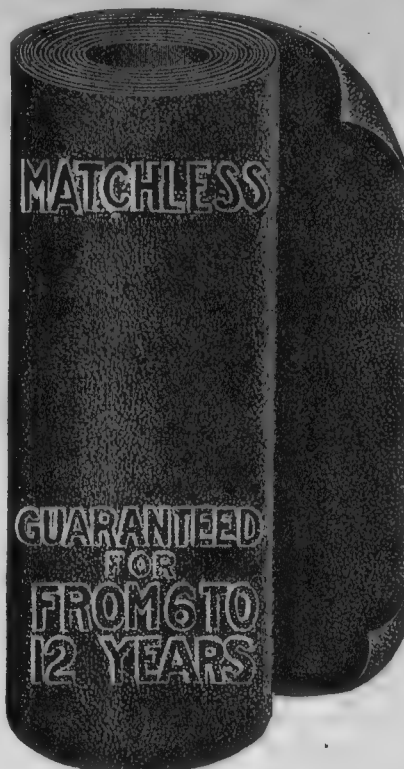
The reformers had to face heavy odds.
The daily press of the city was almost
entirely hostile. When it was all over
and the victory was won it passed almost
unnoticed, so far as the press was con-
cerned. Several days later the Daily
Telegraph had a weak article on the sub-
ject from which I quote the following:
"The principle established by the new
form of rating is that it leaves out of
consideration and unrates the £45,000,000
of buildings and improvements upon the
land within the city boundaries, thus
casting the entire burden upon the £27,-
000,000 of ground values, and where-
as a rate of 4d in the pound has now
been struck upon that £27,000,000,
yielding £453,000, a rate of 1½d upon
the improved value would have pro-
duced an equal revenue. Ground tax-
ation is one of the ideals of the Labor
Party, and there are many others who
hold similar views. That value has
been given, they argue, not by the
owners, but by the people, and it, there-
fore, belongs to them, while by leaving
all improvements untaxed owners will
be stimulated to put their land to the
best advantage, and erect as many im-
provements as possible."

For the information of your readers
I may state that Sydney is the cap-
ital of New South Wales, the most
populous State in the Australian Com-
monwealth. It is the largest City of
the continent, and destined to be one
of the greatest cities in the world. From
henceforth as it grows and the value
of land increases the citizens will share
in that public value which arises because
of the growth of population. The user
and non-user of land are on an equal
footing. Each owner pays taxation for
the city services, not upon his industry,
but upon the bare value of the portion of
the land he holds.

The area controlled by the City Council
is comparatively small. It is surrounded
by 40 suburban municipalities and one
Shire. The total area is 123,299 acres.
The latest population figures are 713,260,
and the value of the land is set down at
£53,138,686. Proposals for a greater
Sydney have been talked about for years,
and a scheme drawn up, but no progress
has been made with it. Throughout the
whole of that area the whole of the mun-
icipal taxation this year will be drawn
from the value of the land exclusive of
all improvements, except several hundred
pounds in a couple of the suburban areas.
There are no taxes on personal property.

In addition to the metropolitan area
given there is an outer area where quite
a number of the city business men and
workers live. It comprises at least
400,000 acres, increasing the population
to 800,000, and the land values to £60,-
000,000. In this outer area all local
taxation is drawn from the value of
land only, except in the municipality
of Parramatta. This is a very slow,
old-fashioned place which has not been
able to keep abreast of the times, but even
in Parramatta fully three-fourths of the
local taxation is drawn from land values.

Sydney and the surrounding suburbs
now show the most striking example
to the world of the practical application

**GREATER
Weather Resisting
VALUE**

Is embodied in our

Matchless

Guaranteed

Roofing

than in any other Roofing

Sold direct to the Farmer

Considering Quality our
Prices are by far the best

being offered in Canada today.

Every roll is made of first quality material and carries our liberal guaran-
tee. If you are requiring any roofing it will pay you to buy direct from
us. At our prices for roofing you cannot afford to place your order
elsewhere.

99G21.—1-Ply, weight 40 lbs., guaranteed to wear 6 years. Per roll \$1.05
99G22.—2-Ply, weight 50 lbs., guaranteed to wear 10 years. Per roll 2.10
99G23.—3-Ply, weight 60 lbs., guaranteed to wear 12 years. Per roll 2.50

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C. S. Judson Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**The Famous
Garden City Feeder**

*The only band-cutting and feeding device ever
placed upon the market that actually
feeds a threshing machine as
it should be done*

Now is the time to prepare for threshing; don't wait until harvest
arrives, when everybody is overworked. You need a Garden City Feeder
attached to your machine because it will make money for you, by feed-
ing your separator so evenly that nine-tenths of the usual stops, break-
downs and delays will not occur. It will prevent the troubles caused
by careless, ignorant or mean pitchers. They may pile the grain in as
fast as they please, or in any manner; the Garden City Feeder will de-
liver it to the separator in a constant and even flow; never too much;
never too little, and every sheaf end first, thus securing the best pos-
sible work without any delays. Think what it would mean to you. No
slugging; no overloaded straw racks or sieves; no clogged blower or
broken belts; no cylinder to dig out; no stops; no delays; just a steady
run from morning till night, day after day, while the weather remains
good. Your threshing done and your grain sold before winter.

Think it over. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

The Garden City Feeder Co. Ltd.

REGINA, Sask.

Bruce Davison Co.,
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H. P. Norton Co.,
Calgary, Alta.



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Can he be cured? Our FREE Book will tell you 99 times out
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Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CON-
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T. J. Smith, Spenceville, Ont., says— "I have used Kendall's for many years in my stable and house and it never has failed us yet."

Kendall's Spavin Cure

For Horses—And Refined for Man.

112

—has been used by horse-men, veterinarians, and farmers for over 85 years. Its worth has been proved, for spavin, splint, curb, ring-bone and the many other hurts that come to horses.

ONTARIO LAKE, SASK., April 22nd, 1915.

"Kendall's Spavin Cure is about the best all-round liniment for both man and beast that I know."

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any drugstore. For horses \$1. bottle—6 for \$5. Refined for man 50c.—6 for \$2.50. Treatise on the Horse free from druggist or write to

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2 h.p.	\$46.50	With Magneto	\$57.50
3 h.p.	\$72.50	With Magneto	\$83.50
5 h.p.	\$115.50	With Magneto	\$126.50

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of the principles of Henry George. Here you will find an installment of the single tax system working in its best and simplest form. Not even in the United States is there such a monument to the genius and humanity of the prophet of San Francisco. The suburbs and the rest of the state have for years obtained all their taxation from land values. The success of the system is universal and unquestioned. Most people wonder how it is that it was not adopted sooner.

At Indian Head Experimental farm

Continued from Page 7

Better stallions have been imported into the Indian Head district and the whole tone of livestock work given an impetus to improvement. There are now 19 horses on the farm, including eight pure-bred mares and ten work horses. One of the choicest teams of Clydesdale geldings in Canada (by Baron of Arcola) was added last spring for a price lots of farmers were asking for stock not half so good. The mares include some choice ones, and especially two of the best fillies in Canada. One of these, Moss Rose, a two-year-old by Olive, is a phenomenal filly that could stand the hottest competition. Another, Bonnie Jean Bruce, by The Bruce, and a three-year-old is a remarkable mare also.

Besides the work with cattle and horses the flock of sheep is being rapidly improved, and now numbers about 150. Lack of proper facilities for handling many breeding ewes previously handicapped breeding operations. Grading-up experiments are being carried on, and a number of local farmers have started into sheep, securing foundation stock from the farm.

The cost of wintering 17 pure-bred and high grade Shropshire ewes from November 1 to March 31, 1917, was \$3.96 each. For 40 range ewes the cost was \$3.85 each, made up as follows:

7,600 pounds hay at \$10.00 per ton	\$38.00
5,485 pounds oats at \$30.00 per ton	\$22.27
2,742 pounds bran at \$23.00 per ton	\$31.53
2,080 pounds pea straw at \$2.00 per ton	2.08

Total cost \$153.88
Average cost 3.85
The cost for ewe lambs for the same time was \$2.41. This is doubtless more than it cost the average farmer whose hay does not cost as much as at Indian Head and who also does not winter his sheep as well, or perhaps secure as big a percentage lamb crop.

Costs of Wintering Sows

There are about 60 swine, made up of Yorkshires, Berkshires and grades on the farm. Most of these are used for experimental purposes. The entire bunch of brood sows were wintered out last winter. The cost of wintering from December 1 to March 31, six sows bred to farrow in April, was:

1,390 pounds bran at \$23.00 per ton	\$15.98
2,780 pounds mixed meal at \$25.00 per ton	\$4.75

Total cost \$50.73
Average 8.45

Cost per sow per day, 6.98 cents.

The cost of wintering seven young sows bred to farrow the same time was 6.35 cents per day each.

Profits of over Nine cents on Eggs

Last fall a poultry administration building and several new poultry houses were erected and a very complete new plant is in operation. All chicks are hatched by incubators. A big Gandee coal incubator was used last year which gave entire satisfaction and which cost just 19 cents a day while in operation. Last year 730 dozen of eggs were sold from the farm for eating at an average of 24½ cents per dozen and 89 sittings of 15 were shipped to various parts of Saskatchewan. A pen of 38 White Wyandottes laid 3,525 eggs from November 1 to September 30, at an average cost of 15.4 cents per dozen. The average selling price was 24½ cents, leaving an average profit of 9.1 cents per dozen.

Early in December a number of chickens were put in the fattening

crates to feed for the Christmas market. Under ordinary conditions these were valued at an average of 10 cents per pound. After three weeks in the fattening crate they were sold for 17.8 cents per pound. Below are the figures on cost and profits.

Total cost	\$14.50
32 chickens, total weight 113 lbs.	
at 10c per lb. live weight	\$11.30
160 lbs. feed at 2c per lb.	3.20

32 dressed chickens, total weight 144 lbs. at 17.8c per lb.	25.63
---	-------

Net profit \$11.13
In January 38 were fattened with a net profit of \$19.24 or over 50 cents each.

Profits on Steer Feeding

Last year a large number of steers were fed in different lots on screenings from the farm with coarse grains and bran and hay at \$10.00 per ton. The cattle were weighed every two weeks and a very close tab kept on exactly what the steers were doing. In this way, while it was the original intention to carry these steers until the end of May or later, it was found it would be unprofitable to do so, and they were sold the end of March. The total buying-in price was \$3,724, the selling price \$6,400, the cost of feed \$1,624 and the net profit \$1,052.

Figures have been kept on the cost of raising cattle. Those on calves are most limited and it cost from \$48.00 to \$53.00 for the first year on some pure breeds. These figures are high and will seem high to many farmers, but this is certain, it pays to feed calves well and thereby lay a good foundation. It then costs less as they grow older. The cost of carrying these same calves from one year old to two years averaged \$21.99. The following is a typical case for the second year.

1,678 lbs. hay at \$10.00 per ton	\$3.39
289 lbs. grain at \$25.00 per ton	3.61
871 lbs. roots at \$3.00 per ton	1.30
3,000 tons silage at \$3.00 per ton	4.50
Four months pasture at \$1.00 per month	4.00

Total cost \$21.80

Some Field Crop Results

In field husbandry work many interesting results have been secured. Some of these are now available through the Experimental Farms report recently issued at Ottawa.

Tests to determine the best depth to plow summer-fallow to be sown to wheat have been tried for a number of years. Depths ran from three to eight inches. Six inches gave better results than deeper. Below four inches sub-soiling was also tried and it had a marked beneficial effect over a series of six years. Especially was this true of plowing five inches deep and sub-soiling. Plowing wheat land five inches deep before sowing to oats gave much greater yields than shallower plowing.

In treating summer-fallow to be followed by wheat and oats, land plowed from six to eight inches deep in June and packed and cultivated as necessary throughout the season gave highest yields. Plowing four to eight inches deep in June and again in September showed no increase over plots plowed once and cultivated.

In treating stubble ground for next year's crop the value of fall cultivation in the way of discing is clearly shown, also of sub-surface packing at once after the plow in either the fall or spring.

Eleven different methods of seeding grasses and clovers have been tried over five years. The highest yields of hay have been obtained by seeding on summer-fallow and corn land with or without a nurse crop. When seeded on stubble land the effect of the nurse crop is easily observed by the decrease in yield of hay.

An experiment to determine the best time and method of breaking sod from cultivated grasses indicates that plowing early and working as a summer-fallow gives considerably the largest returns. Plowed May 15 and worked as summer-fallow gave an average yield of 48 bushels of wheat, whereas plowing and working July 25 to 30, or over two months later gave only 33 bushels and plowing in October gave only 16 bushels. A fairly effective method was plowing three inches deep in July, top working immediately and backsetting in September.

DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS and WEDDING RINGS

If you contemplate matrimony, you will be interested to know where you can get the best value and the best quality in both your Engagement Ring and Wedding Ring. It is important in both these instances to get quality rather than size, as it is a lifelong proposition.

Our diamonds are of the very finest quality. Our extensive buying facilities enable us to sell them at the minimum price considering the quality. Our Special \$50 Diamond Engagement Ring is the best value obtainable. It is absolutely perfect Blue-White Diamond. We have other Diamond Engagement Rings from \$15 to \$500, according to the size of the stone.

Our Wedding Rings are made of solid 14K, 18K, or 22K Gold. The style used mostly at present is narrow and fairly thick and is very comfortable on the finger. Prices range from \$5 to \$12, according to weight and quality.

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Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor
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DEPT. A WINNIPEG

Many interesting experiments of the effects of barnyard manure on different crops under different conditions have been tried. It is worth noting that while green manure on summer-fallow, such as peas plowed under in bloom considerably increased the yield over bare fallow in most cases, that barnyard manure at the rate of 12 tons per acre gave much the best results of all. This land yielded over six bushels more of wheat the first year and maintained a considerable increase in following crops.

Farmers Should Visit These Farms

Such are a few of the things to be seen and results secured at Indian Head. Farmers could spend a very profitable day visiting this farm and especially so when they can also visit the Forestry Station on the same day. Indeed farmers should make all the use possible of every one of the Dominion Experimental Farms on the prairies. Generally they are well run, are exceptionally well administered and form perhaps the most effective branch of combined experimental and demonstration work in the Dominion. The western farms and stations (practically one and the same) are located at Brandon and Morden, Manitoba; Indian Head, Scott and Rosthern, Saskatchewan; Lacombe and Lethbridge, Alberta; and Agassiz and Sydney, British Columbia. It is regrettable that the annual reports of these farms are put out in a form not readily adaptable to the education of the average farmer. The results on western farms are of little interest or use to eastern farmers and vice-versa. The work on the prairie farms should be elaborated and published separately in a more popular style that would appeal more to the average farmer and render a greater practical return for the money spent.—E. A. Weir.

The War in the Air

Continued from Page 8

The Lafayette Escadrille, composed of Americans has brought down over thirty enemy machines. The young pilots of this corps are to be commended for their splendid spirit in going to France to engage in such hazardous work, especially those who have already sacrificed their lives for a cause which they so nobly espoused. Nieuport machines are used by the Escadrille.

Directing Artillery Fire from the Sky

Artillery observation is one of the most important branches of the service. So indispensable is the airman in connection with modern artillery that a noted authority recently stated that if one side had aeroplanes while the other had none, the war would have been over in six months.

Pilots and observers work in conjunction with a battery. They arrange beforehand with the general staff just where that battery is to operate. If they are ordered to seek out an enemy battery that may be lodged at the end of a wood or in some concealed position, the pilot manoeuvres about under the instructions of the observer until the battery is spotted, whereupon its position is signalled back by means of a wireless set to the battery commander. After notifying his battery to open fire, the observer hangs over the position at a height of say 6,000 feet to avoid the trajectory of the shells passing underneath his machine; and as the shells burst near the position under fire, the observer notifies his battery how short or how far ahead, or how much to either side the shells are falling. The observer then orders the pilot to proceed over the next position, and the operation is repeated. When the work is completed the airmen are ordered to return by means of signals in the form of canvas strips placed on the ground.

All the while the observer is directing artillery fire his machine is being subjected to intense bombardment by anti-aircraft guns, which are firing shrapnel shells by the hundreds. Flying fragments of shrapnel are all about the airmen—beneath them, all around them, and above them. For three hours at times the airmen must endure this intense bombardment, and there is no telling at what moment the tail of the machine or some other vital part may be blown away, or when the machine

may become wrapped in flames. The work is most dangerous and nerve-racking, and most of the pilots stutter after going through this ordeal. Some have been known to be unable to screw a nut or a bolt, due to nervous ailment.

Photographs that Pave the Way for an Offensive

Thousands upon thousands of photographs are made of enemy positions prior to an important offensive, and the information contained in these photographs is invaluable in the preparation of maps and in the development of the battle plans. To accomplish this all-important work a number of aeroplanes, sometimes five and sometimes more, are sent up to take photographs behind the enemy's lines. The camera-carrying or reconnaissance machine is generally in the centre with machines on either side, flying 500 feet above the one in the center. Then there are two following up the rear, 1,000 feet above the ones in front. This arrangement of varying heights is carried out so that in the event of an enemy attack, particularly a nose dive at the reconnaissance machine, with the object of destroying the thousands of photographs that may be of vital interest to the general staff, the convoys can rush up and engage the enemy before he has had an opportunity of carrying out his attack.

So the fast little "vipers" or "mag-gots" as they are called, guard the reconnaissance machine from overhead, underneath and the sides. They act in a capacity similar to the diminutive torpedo-boat destroyers which form a screen about a dreadnought in a submarine-infested sea.

The convoys are looking for trouble and usually have no difficulty in finding it, particularly when a swarm of fifteen to twenty German machines returning from a raid, swoop down from a height of 20,000 feet on the scouting fleet. A general alarm is given and the machines at the rear close in to protect the reconnaissance plane, whereupon a free-for-all fight ensues. Sometimes several of our brave fellows may be left behind while the reconnaissance plane endeavors to escape; and depending upon the fortunes of the combat, one or more of them are shot down by the preponderant enemy. The enemy has a trick of coming up behind and attacking the rear machines so as to cut them off from the machines in front, which obviously results in each machine being overpowered; whereas if the machines were fighting as a squadron they would have a better chance of coming through. By means of a signal pistol which throws smoke shells in the daytime and lights at night, the machines are instructed to close in. Paramount is the necessity of bringing the reconnaissance plane back to the lines, and to this end the convoys are sacrificed, if sacrificed they must be.

All this, briefly, is in the day's work of the modern military airman.

Over 2,000 different co-operative organizations are in active operation in the state of Wisconsin, divided as follows: Co-operative cheese factories 718, co-operative telephone companies 437, co-operative creameries 380, co-operative farmers' insurance companies 214, co-operative livestock shipping associations 150, co-operative produce shipping associations 63, co-operative stores 57, co-operative fruit exchanges 7, co-operative packing plants 4, co-operative laundries 2, co-operative wholesale buying and selling organization (The American Co-operative Association) 1.

Some day the pernicious habit of one generation binding all succeeding generations by its foolish bargains will be put a stop to. The legal device of cy-près is a step in that direction. So is the practice of collecting death duties on large estates. The ancient Levitical law provided for a return of the estranged land once in 50 years. It is so obviously just and necessary that a parent generation should not impoverish its children, that it is bound to come. In the meantime, while we wait for its slow approach, government ownership of those various sorts of monopolistic holdings which are accustomed to way-lay the abundant tomorrows is an excellent substitute.—J. W. McMillan.

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ELECTRICITY FOR EVERY FARM

Puts Joy in Farm Life

Do you realize what electricity on the farm means—clean, clear light any time of the day or night—without matches. Light all over the house, in the barns and sheds, in the yard, and dairy. Power to work the small machinery. Running water from an electrically operated pump.

It means doing chores in half the time. It means doing away with a lot of hard work. It means more fun, better health, *pleasure on the farm.*

And Delco-Light completes the joy of electricity on the farm, for it brings you electricity easily, economically. This truly wonderful plant costs little for the work it does. It is cheap to operate. Easy to operate. And gives splendid satisfaction.

and electric dynamo and a set of storage batteries. Starts on pressing of a lever, stops automatically when batteries are full. It is utterly simple in construction and operation. Efficient of fuel and delivers all the light and power you will require.

Thousands of Delco-Light plants have been installed. Every owner is enthusiastic and feels that he paid little for all he has received.

Full details, descriptive literature and a free demonstration can be obtained by writing your nearest distributor. They are listed below. The price of Delco-Light is No. 208—\$485 and No. 216—\$585.

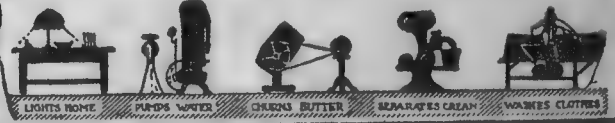
The Delco-Light plant consists of combined self-starting gas engine

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Over Half a Million cars of other makes
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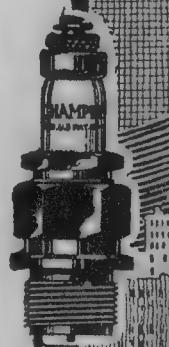
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The Sheep Breeders' Association in Quebec are offering several hundred choice ewe lambs for breeding purposes, Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire, Leicester and Cheviot grades. Prices: \$12.00 to \$18.00 each. Orders also received for pure bred rams of the above breeds at \$20.00 to \$40.00 each. Apply—

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Farmers' Financial Directory

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OF CANADA

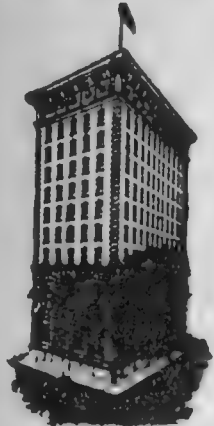
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For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made loans repayable by the equal annuity or instalment plan, spread over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, the annual repayments including principal and interest.

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Apply at the nearest Branch for information as to Livestock Advances

RECENT RAILWAY EARNINGS

The following are some weekly earnings of Canada's transcontinental railways during part of June and for the first week of July for the C.P.R. and C.N.R.:

Canadian Pacific Railway			
	1916	1917	Inc. or dec.
June 7	\$2,874,000	\$2,927,000	plus \$253,000
June 14	2,829,000	3,165,000	536,000
June 21	2,831,000	2,939,000	308,000
July 7	2,816,000	3,101,000	485,000

Grand Trunk Railway			
	1916	1917	Inc. or dec.
June 7	\$1,107,094	\$1,333,194	\$226,103
June 14	1,113,418	1,348,185	234,767
June 21	1,152,440	1,441,424	288,984

Canadian Northern Railway			
	1916	1917	Inc. or dec.
June 7	\$ 629,700	\$ 908,700	\$279,000
June 14	880,400	916,800	36,400
June 21	744,300	911,400	167,100
July 7	885,100	902,300	17,200

Ed. Note—The present gross earnings of Canadian railways as indicated by the above figures show increases that most Canadian industries would be pleased with and they constitute the soundest of basis for the argument against any further increases in freight rates.

WAR LOANS TO DATE

The following figures show the amounts and interest rates of the loans floated to date by the belligerent countries:

Great Britain		
Date	Interest	Amount
First (November, 1914)	3 1/2%	\$1,075,000,000
Second (July, 1915)	4 1/2%	3,590,000,000
Third (1916-17)	5%	5,800,000,000

France		
Date	Interest	Amount
First (December, 1915)	5%	\$2,356,000,000
Second (October, 1916)	5%	1,990,000,000

Russia		
Date	Interest	Amount
First (October, 1914)	5%	\$ 257,500,000
Second (February, 1915)	5%	257,500,000
Third (May, 1915)	5 1/2%	515,500,000
Fourth (November, 1915)	5 1/2%	515,500,000
Fifth (April, 1916)	5 1/2%	1,030,000,000

Italy		
Date	Interest	Amount
First (July, 1915)	4 1/2%	\$ 119,200,000
Second (January, 1916)	5%	568,000,000

Germany		
Date	Interest	Amount
First (September, 1914)	5%	\$ 827,520,000
Second (March, 1915)	5%	1,994,400,000
Third (September, 1915)	5%	2,918,400,000
Fourth (March, 1916)	5%	2,185,200,000
Fifth (October, 1916)	5%	2,556,414,000

Austria		
Date	Interest	Amount
First (November, 1914)	5 1/2%	\$ 427,060,000
Second (May, 1915)	5 1/2%	532,000,000
Third (November, 1915)	5 1/2%	814,000,000
Fourth (May, 1916)	5 1/2%	888,480,000
Fifth (November, 1916)	5 1/2%	750,000,000

Hungary		
Date	Interest	Amount
First (November, 1914)	6%	\$ 234,000,000
Second (May, 1915)	5 1/2%	224,000,000
Third (October, 1915)	5 1/2%	240,000,000
Fourth (May, 1916)	5 1/2%	300,000,000
Fifth (November, 1916)	5 1/2%	280,000,000

Canada		
Date	Interest	Amount
First (November, 1915)	5%	\$ 100,000,000
Second (September, 1916)	5%	100,000,000
Third (March, 1917)	5%	150,000,000

United States		
Date	Interest	Amount
First (May, 1917)	3 1/2%	\$2,000,000,000

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO U.S.A. LOAN

The total of the subscriptions to the \$2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan of United States amounts to \$3,035,226,850—an oversubscription of \$1,035,226,850, or 50 per cent. more than the amount offered.

More than 4,000,000 men and women of the United States subscribed for the bonds, placing this vast sum of money at the disposal of their government for the prosecution of the war. Of this number it is estimated that 3,960,000 people, or 99 per cent., subscribed in amounts ranging from \$50 to \$10,000, while the number of individual subscribers to \$5,000,000 and over was 21, their subscriptions aggregating \$188,789,900.

One of the chief purposes of the campaign was to distribute the liberty bonds widely throughout the country and place them as far as possible in the hands of the people. This was important because the strength of government finance, like the strength of government policies, rests upon the support of the people. The large number of subscribers, especially the large number of small subscribers, is most gratifying and indicates that the interest of the people was aroused as never before in an issue of bonds.

As originally announced, the present issue of bonds is limited to \$2,000,000,000 and no allotments will be made in excess of that amount. In view of the great number of subscribers for \$10,000 and less, allotments will be made in full to them.

The total trade for April and May for Canada exceeded the same period for last year by nearly 60 per cent. Imports increased by \$75,000,000 and exports about \$65,000,000. The total revenue collected for May was \$17,082,823, an increase of \$4,000,000 over the previous May. The principal increases in exports were animals and their produce, \$11,376,808 as compared with \$6,287,620. Exports of agricultural products rose from \$47,433,760 to \$71,793,023; manufacturers' exports increased from 28 to 53 millions.

The Least Possible Delay

in the satisfactory completion of a mortgage loan, is the motto of these institutions.

In each of the prairie provinces competent salaried inspectors are maintained.

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THE Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION

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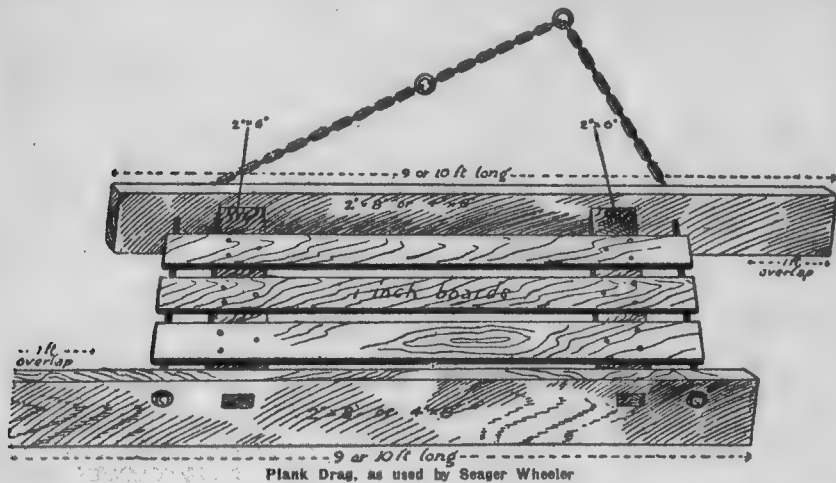
Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. G. POWELL, General Manager

Seager Wheeler's Plank Drag

We have had so many requests for a description of Seager Wheeler's plank drag that rather than answer any more inquiries by letter we are reproducing a cut and description of the drag. Everyone should conserve this description for you may take a notion any day to make one of these drags, so valuable are they. Below is a cut and description of Mr. Wheeler's home-made implement. Mr. Wheeler says: "After I have the soil well packed I use a plank drag similar to what is called the King drag or road drag. This is made with two 2 x 8 planks, nine feet long, placed on edge three feet apart, the ends overlapping one foot. Pieces

As soon as possible after a rain, while the soil is moist (not wet and not dry) it should be harrowed. If discing is necessary during the summer the drag (plank) will put it in a uniform condition again, leveling any ridges. Cultivation should be kept up to kill weeds and conserve moisture. The next spring you will have a firm seed bed in a uniform condition. When the seeder goes on a field like this you will notice the benefit of the plank dragging. The seed-bed is uniform and the drill plants the seeds at a uniform depth. The surface packer follows the drill, not for the purpose of packing, but to pack the moist soil around the seed to hasten



Plank Drag, as used by Seager Wheeler

2 x 6 are mortised in to hold the planks in place. On these, boards are nailed for the driver to stand on. For heavy soil 4 x 8 inch pieces should be used instead of 2 x 8. It is operated at a slight angle. The driver should stand on it to do good work, and by shifting his position on the drag the angle may be altered to suit. The drag is operated up the right hand side of the field, crossing at the end and following down by the first dead furrow, doing the field in sections to avoid waste of time crossing the ends. The reason for using the drag is that I want to level up the field and put the surface in a uniform condition. Should a rain come shortly after it is surprising to see how weeds will germinate. Rain penetrates readily when land is in this condition.

germination. This is followed by the harrows. After the grain is up four to six inches I harrow to cultivate and kill any weeds. The harrows I use are home-made for the purpose. They are light and do good work. The object is to keep the grain growing by cultivating it.

I also use the plank drag on breaking as well as on fall and spring plowing. In plowing in the spring for a crop I follow the same method, using the packer after the plow. Then comes the drag, then the seeder followed by the packer, and then the harrows. This ensures getting the seed in a firm seed-bed while moist. Cultivation can be done after it is seeded. Fall plowing also is treated according to the same method of preparing the seed-bed.

CURING SHEEP SCAB

By C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V.

The disease commonly called Sheep Scab is a contagious skin disease, which is caused by a parasitic mite affecting sheep. The occurrence of this disease among sheep causes serious financial losses due to the destruction and shed-



The skin becomes greatly thickened and wrinkled with bleeding cracks

ding of the wool, the loss of condition and the death of many of the affected animals. Its existence in a flock is unprofitable and is a source of trouble and annoyance to the owner. Sheep Scab is however a disease which can be readily cured and eradicated, if given proper attention and treatment.

The direct cause of Sheep Scab is a parasitic mange mite, known as the *Psoroptes Communis*, which infests the skin and causes it to become scabby, resulting in the wool falling out in places over the body. The parasites may be transmitted either directly from scabby sheep to healthy sheep by coming in contact with each other, or indirectly on pasture from tags of wool from scabby sheep. Healthy sheep may also become infected from the fences

and posts or sheds against which scabby sheep have rubbed themselves. Sheep Scab is also spread thru the ordinary channels of sheep traffic, such as cars and stockyards, thru which scabby sheep have been handled. The disease is exceedingly contagious and healthy sheep readily become infested if allowed to come in contact with diseased sheep or if they are kept in places where diseased sheep have recently been kept, as the parasites may live as long as six or eight weeks apart from living sheep.

Symptoms of Sheep Scab

When sheep become affected with scab parasites, they soon appear restless and are noticed to be frequently biting and scratching themselves, or rubbing against the fence posts or sheds. The fleece of the affected sheep is then noticed to become tufty and ragged looking, or matted together. Soon the wool begins to fall out in places and parts of the body become bare and scabby, particularly over the withers and back. The scabby patches increase in size and may gradually extend over the greater part of the body. The skin becomes greatly thickened and wrinkled, with bleeding cracks. The disease causes intense itchiness which is always more pronounced when the sheep are kept crowded or huddled up together in warm sheds or stables. Scabby sheep always lose flesh rapidly and become thin and wasted in appearance. When sheep are noticed to be extremely itchy and the wool falling out in places over the body, an examination should be made for the parasites. This can be done by scraping off some of the scabs and encrusted wool from the suspected sheep. This material

Continued on Page 21

Last Year's Experience Convinced the Farmers of the Prairie Provinces of the Wisdom of Effecting

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You will have a sense of absolute security if you hold a Policy issued by
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ASSETS EXCEEDING \$7,480,000.00 ARE YOUR GUARANTEE

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P.O. Box 1929, Calgary, Alta.

P.O. Box 36, Winnipeg, Man.

\$3⁰⁰ WHEAT

NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY GOOD FARM LAND. Farmers in the West the past two years with prices at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per bushel have been paying for their lands out of one crop. What may they not do with wheat and all farm produce at their present prices?

We have some excellent properties belonging to Trust Estates under our care which will appeal to the farmer and investor, and which must be realized upon.

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receives from its policyholders such informal and spontaneous expressions of approval as the following. It is clear that the relations between policyholder and company are all they should be:

"I received today your cheque for \$1,559.00 in settlement of the twenty-year endowment policy taken by me in June, 1896. I am more than satisfied with this policy, as I find it has given me twenty years' insurance free and a return of all my money with more than four and a half compound interest. I consider this better than a bank account. In addition my insurance has cost me nothing."

Those contemplating Life Insurance will do well to look into the policies that earn such invariable approval—clearly shown in the unprecedented business being written by—

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

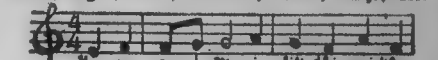
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The prudent man looks ahead and provides. Preparedness forestalls defeat and, when reverses come, provides a haven of refuge. The young man who carries an Endowment Policy with the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company is building for to-morrow. He knows that if he lives to his allotted span, he is systematically providing for his unproductive years. If he dies, he is leaving his dependents in a position where they will not be compelled to seek charity. There is no better way of building for to-morrow than by an Endowment Policy.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

During 1916, we paid to or set aside for Policyholders and Beneficiaries, the large sum of \$3,789,483

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

HORSES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 23tf

FOR SALE—IMPORTED BLACK PERCHERON stallion (aged), good foul getter. Snap at \$200. Can ship C.N. or C.P. W. D. McGregor, Macoun, Sask.

CATTLE

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDERS of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN BULL, SIR KOMDYKE TORTILLA, three years old, price \$125.00. Grandson of Pontiac Komdyke. Ira S. Gingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 29-3

SWINE

HIGHEST CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS IN Saskatchewan. Five young bulls, three fit for immediate service, cheap for cash. G. H. Newell, Swift Current, Sask. Box 243. Phone 214, Ring 2. 28-5

EVERGREEN FARM—YORKSHIRES, BOARS, old and young, sows to farrow August and September, spring pigs, all of the choicest breeding. Write, Thos. Sanderson, Holland, Man. 27-4

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, now ready to ship, from prize winning stock. Pedigrees furnished. Pairs furnished not akin. H. E. George, Cayley, Alta. 28-7

PURE BRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS, FROM 6 to 14 weeks old, pairs unrelated, from show stock. J. H. George, Cayley, Alta. 27-6

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, EIGHT weeks old, \$12 each. D. C. McCormick, Maryfield, Sask. 28-2

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL SEND a Dominion Express Money Order.

POLAND CHINAS—REGISTERED APRIL boars for sale, \$15.00. D. L. Lores, Nanton, Alta. 28-3

FOR SALE—PURE BRED DUROC-JERSEY swine, all ages. April pigs, \$15.00 each. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 28-2

CHOICE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SWINE, both sexes. Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alberta. 27-4

LONG IMPROVED REGISTERED BERKSHIRE pigs for sale. John Hayward, Tyvan, Sask. 27-4

DUROC-JERSEYS—EIGHT WEEKS OLD. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 28-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS AT EIGHT weeks, \$15.00 each or two for \$25.00. Jos. A. Milne, Baildon, Sask. 29-4

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY MALES, 10 weeks old, \$14.00. Neil MacLennan, Gladstone, Man. 29-2

SHEEP

1000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, WITH OR without lambs. Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 23tf

WOLVES ARE KILLING MY SHEEP. MUST sell fifty grade ewes at once. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man. 29-2

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

WANTED—FIFTY BUSHELS SEED FALL RYE. Quote price delivered at Peers, Alberta, G.T.P. Also fall wheat. James Rush.

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST- ern rye. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

WANTED—FALL RYE IN CAR OR LESS CAR lots. Samples and price to Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 27tf

FALL RYE—WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. HARRIS McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 27tf

A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER for five dollars costs three cents.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE NURSES EARN \$10 TO \$25 A WEEK. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. Royal College of Science, 709L Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 29-3

BIG MONEY CAN BE MADE SELLING THE BEST-PHONE. A new Talking Machine that "Speaks for itself." Previous experience unnecessary. By our new selling plan the BEST-PHONE sells itself. Write for particulars. Chas. W. Shonk Co., 123 Seventh Street, Maywood, Ill.

Farmers' Market Place

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Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM LANDS

WESTERN CANADA FARMS WITH GROWING crops and livestock, easy terms. Catalogue free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 19tf

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

SUNNY ALBERTA FARM LANDS—WRITE for list of farm bargains and map of Alberta. Farms for sale on crop payments or long terms. Lasher & Gilliland Ltd., 809 Centre St., Calgary, Alta. 27-4

SOME SPLENDID FRUIT FARMS IN BRITISH Columbia to exchange for improved or prairie lands. Saskatchewan Land Co., Black Block, Regina. 26-5

FOR SALE—PRINCE GEORGE FARM LANDS. Several bargains. Owners enlisted. "Also large bunch grass cattle range, 300 head of cattle, buildings, machinery, etc. Making big money. Must sell. The Wright Investment Co. Ltd., Prince George, B.C.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF GOOD farm for sale. Send description and cash price. Co-operative Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND unimproved farm and ranch lands in Central Alberta. Write, Bunnell Bros., Mirror, Alberta.

MONEY MAKING FARMS WITH HORSES, cattle and growing crops. Easy terms. Catalogue free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARGAIN POULTRY SALE—WILL SELL 300 choice breeding hens from our yards after June 1 at \$2.00 each, to make room for young stock. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. All good layers, healthy and vigorous. The United Poultry Farms of Canada, Winnipeg, Man. 23tf

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RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA- toon. 26-13

RIDOUT AND MAYBEE, 59 YONGE STREET. Toronto, solicitors for patents and experts in patent law. Send for our handbook.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—24 H.P. SAWYER-MASSEY COM- pound steam tractor engine. Also Sawyer-Massey 36 x 60 separator with tank, etc., ready for work. Price \$1200 cash. Apply, Ed. Lambert, Venn, Sask. 27-4

SAWYER-MASSEY THRESHING OUTFIT, AT Birmingham, Sask., 36-60 separator, 26 h.p. engine, in good repair, operated four seasons. Cheap for quick sale. J. E. Smith, Rosser, Man. 28-2

GAAR-SCOTT SEPARATOR 40 x 64, IN GOOD condition. A great bargain, \$450. A. R. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 28-4

FOR SALE—ONE GREEY'S TWO ROLL OAT crusher, 9 x 18, complete, good repair. Box 6, Grain Growers' Guide. 28-2

FARM SUPPLIES

FARM SUPPLIES—SALT, SUGAR, CEMENT, plaster, lumber and fence posts, in straight car lots. McCollom Lumber and Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Guide Covers Big Field

By almost every mail letters are received at The Guide office telling of the splendid results received through advertisements on our "Farmers' Market Place" page. These results are not confined to any one class of stock or goods, but cover every commodity that the farmer buys. Here is a letter just to hand:

Neepawa, Man., June 23, 1917.

I appreciate very much the result of my ad. re sale of Scotch Collie Pups in The Guide. The first five enquiries bought four pups and the balance were sold in the same week. I received some messages from Southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan to hold a pup for them while their money arrived. The farthest enquiry received was from Mr. Wm. Graham of "Avalon Farm," Hagensborg, B.C., 400 miles north of Vancouver, which gives me some idea of the many corners of this map into which The Guide finds its way. It would be much cheaper to announce through The Guide that my pups are all sold than to pay postage stamps on the dozens of letters I have answered, and still they come. Let me tender to The Guide my appreciation and thanks and future support.

Yours very truly,

W. A. A. ROWE.

The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" is planned so as to co-operate with our readers in affording them an economical opening to wider markets. A glance at this page will show the many departments into which it is divided. This affords the prospective buyer a quick method of referring to the section in which he will find offerings in the line he intends to buy. Naturally he will look over all the advertisements in that particular section before making his choice.

This means that every advertisement will be read by every prospective buyer. This is the strong advantage of this classified section.

Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount of the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

BROTHERHOOD REMINISCENCES

By John Edwards

Just before Easter, 1906, a certain men's Bible class closed for the season and the writer went the following Sunday to hear the Rev. G. O. Troop address the Calvary Men's Own Brotherhood in the old Calvary church, on Guy Street, Montreal. It was to me a new experience indeed. On entering the church a bright and brotherly atmosphere was in evidence. The brothers were divided into four sections and four book stewards were busy. There were the Blues, the Reds, the Greens and the Browns. I must have been a greenie for when I joined the book scheme I paid my dues to the secretary of the Greens. Now at that time there existed a very friendly and spirited rivalry as to who should secure the most new members within a fixed period. Special costly and attractive book prizes were awarded to the successful brothers. However, there was one very energetic brother in the browns who usually was successful in carrying off first prize. Sets of Dickens, or Scott's or beautiful bound copies of the favorite poets were to be secured in this way. Needless to say the P.S.A., of brief, bright and brotherly idea caught on with me, but I must hasten on, for my attendance at these meetings I feel quite sure averages 95 per cent. up to date, June 30, 1917.

I was present on two occasions when Earl Grey, then Governor-General of Canada visited Calvary Men's Own Brotherhood. On the second occasion the great event was the opening of the Earl Grey Library. I was also present on that memorable occasion when William Ward first came over and witnessed the president of the national council extend the glad hand to our time honored president, T. B. Macaulay, the apostle of the brotherhood movement in the homeland extending the hand of fellowship and brotherly greeting to the president and founder of the movement in the new. There are still many brothers in Montreal that are more or less familiar with what followed. Bro. William Ward's first visit to Canada and how well he fulfilled his promise to bring the celebrated brotherhood band together with such brotherhood leaders as the national president, Rev. Moffatt Gantrey, Messrs. R. J. Harry, Harry Jeffs and a representative of "The British Weekly" and how some of these good brothers in 1912 decided not to return by the same ship but to get right out to Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. on the Pacific coast. I was fortunate to hear Rev. Moffatt Gantrey on his return from the coast when he dwelt on God's message to Joshua, "Only be strong and of good courage for I will be with thee whithersoever thou goest."

As I write my eyes fall upon another scene depicted on page 195 of the Brotherhood Journal for July, 1914, I look into a group of faces on the deck of the S.S. Royal George and recognize Bros. N. W. Hubbard, J. P. William Ward and R. J. Harry, also T. B. Macaulay, Rev. Dr. Hugh Pedley and Bro. Thos. Howell. Turning the page the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are seen receiving the brotherhood crusaders at Toronto. Now I quickly pass to the September issue of the Brotherhood Journal and read about the "Brotherhood Movement and War." We all know what the Brotherhood Movement has been doing and is doing for all kinds of war relief. The latest report is that Canada has sent over a draft of another £700 says this month's B.J. and so we come to the present moment. I would most certainly like to direct the attention of your western and Canadian Pacific Brotherhood men to a beautiful spot in the eastern townships called Kenowilton, Que., for the important reason that we are in the twenty-first year of the brotherhood movement in Canada. Let us demonstrate to the world and particularly to Canada that we are willing to pay the price and that the spirit of brotherhood is strong, vigorous and aggressive.

Let us make this Brotherhood Conference at Kenowilton, August 31 to September 3 inclusive, the most memorable brotherhood event that we have ever had.

Profits are determined by the difference between receipts and expenditures, not by gross incomes.

Curing Sheep Scab

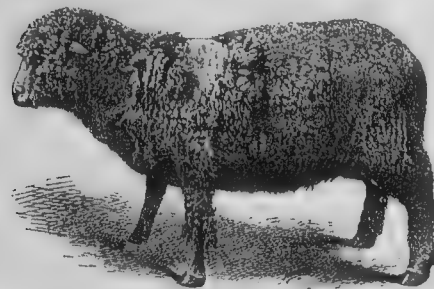
Continued from Page 19

should then be placed in a piece of dark colored paper and kept in the sunshine for a few minutes. The parasites then start to crawl about and can be detected either with the naked eye or with the aid of a magnifying glass.

Other conditions which may sometimes be mistaken for Sheep Scab are itchiness and diseases of the skin caused by lice and ticks, but can be distinguished by finding these agents and the absence of the scab parasites.

Treatment and Prevention

In order to protect a healthy flock from becoming affected with Sheep Scab, they must be prevented from coming in contact with diseased sheep. Healthy sheep should therefore not be placed in sheds or fences previously occupied by scabby sheep until they have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and allowed to remain vacant thereafter for at least six weeks.



Soon the wool begins to fall out in places and parts of the body become bare and scabby

The most satisfactory means of getting rid of scab from a flock of sheep is by dipping at proper intervals, and disinfecting the premises. In commencing treatment the sheep should all first be sheared and each animal should then be immersed in a liquid dip for two or three minutes. The entire flock should be dipped a second time in from ten to twelve days. Any goats on the premises should be dealt with the same as sheep. All of the sheds and fence posts in the fields should be disinfected with lime wash and carbolic acid. All loose tags of wool adhering to the sheds and fences should be picked off and burned.

In the selection of a dip for sheep, what is known as the lime and sulphur dip is one of the best, and is composed of the following ingredients:—

Flowers of sulphur, 24 lbs.; Unslaked lime, 10 lbs.; Water, 100 gallons.

In preparing the mixture, the lime should first be slaked so as to form a thick paste, to which the sulphur is then added, and the whole mass well stirred. There is then added 30 gallons of boiling water, and the mixture is boiled for at least two hours, during which time it should be stirred at intervals. It is then allowed to settle and the liquid poured off and enough warm water added to make 100 gallons. The mixture is now ready for use and is put into a dipping vat, and should be maintained at a temperature of between 105 degrees Fahr. and 110 degrees Fahr., while the sheep are being immersed in it. In dipping a small flock, a large sized tub may be used, or a trough, while, for a large flock, a vat can be used.

Sheep Scab is a disease which comes under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, and its existence should always be reported to the Department of Agriculture. Veterinary inspectors are detailed to supervise the proper treatment of any affected animals to eradicate the disease.

CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS

London, July 12th, 1917.—J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India in the British Government, has resigned, as a result of the recent report of the commission appointed to investigate the mismanagement of the Mesopotamian campaign. It is said that Baron Hardinge, former viceroy of India, and now Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has also thrice offered to resign, but that Mr. Balfour has declined to accept his resignation. The Mesopotamian campaign and its aftermath will be one of the bitterest experiences to Great Britain in this war.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR RESIGNS

Berne, July 12.—Political changes of great importance have been taking place in Germany within the last two weeks. It is now established on good authority that Bethmann-Hollweg has resigned as Imperial Chancellor. This appears to be due to a refusal of the government to make known in any definite manner its peace terms. Hollweg, it is said, realizes the dangers of the Ultra-Conservatives and has tried to divide them but the Crown Prince's hatred has forced him out.

The crisis against the chancellor has been provoked by Matthias Erzberger, leader of the Catholic centre, one of the strongest clerical parties in the German Reichstag. Last week he attacked the Pan-Germans and advocated peace without annexations or indemnities. He commands a large following. A rumour has just reached Holland that the entire German government will resign with the chancellor, the main committee of the Reichstag having refused to vote a war credit unless the government declares its policy regarding peace and reform, which it has declined to do. The government refuses to recognize the demands of the people, provoked by starvation, because it is said food is becoming very scarce in Germany. Erzberger's demands seem to have the backing of the Austrian Emperor.

SINN-FEINER ELECTED

London, July 12, 1917.—The election of Edward de Valera for the British House of Commons from East Clare on July 10 is considered one of the most important political happenings in Ireland in recent history. He is the third Sinn Feinn rebel to be returned to parliament recently. He secured 5,011 votes as against 2,035, and takes the place of Major William Redmond, a brother of John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist party in London. This was always previously an absolutely safe seat for the Nationalists. It is thought by many that this election is an irreparable disaster for the Irish Nationalist party.

De Valera advocated in his election platform an Irish Republic of sovereign and absolute independence. He also contended that if Ulster did not care to acquiesce in such a political state for Ireland, Ulster should go under. This election has created a furore in England and may be the forerunner of a serious revolution in Ireland. The London Telegraph regards the result as the death blow of the Nationalist party, the end of constitutional agitation, and the beginning of republicanism. It is said that no Nationalists seat outside of Dublin is now safe and that Prof de Valera has no intention of taking his seat in the English House of Commons.

INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES

Montreal, July 11, 1917.—The Railway Commissioners, according to an order just issued, have allowed the application of the railways for an increased "Rail and Water" tariff. This does not mean the 15 per cent. increase recently applied for but is quite a different matter. This judgment means a general increase in rates on all classes of consignments sent via lake and rail to points in the West.

This is what the newly granted increase of lake and rail freight rates, announced Thursday, means from Montreal and stations west thereof to Winnipeg. In the first class, which includes less carload shipments of dry goods, boots and shoes, drugs, etc., there will be an increase of 5 cents per 100 pounds.

In the second, third and fourth classes the increase will be 3 cents per 100 pounds; in the fifth class, 2 cents, and in the sixth, seventh, eighth and tenth classes, 1 cent per 100 pounds.

In the various classes the following articles are included: First class, less carload shipments of dry goods, boots and shoes, drugs, etc. Second class, less carloads of hardware, spices, extracts, biscuits and confectionery. Third class, less carloads of staples, sugar, heavy hardware, etc. Fourth class, carloads of vehicles, furniture, etc. Fifth class, Carloads of hardware, groceries, etc. Sixth class, carloads of agricultural implements and machinery.

HORSES! HORSES!!

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

Instructed by McIntyre Ranching Company,
Magrath, Alberta

At Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary

Wednesday, July 25

1917, at 12 o'clock, I will sell

600 HEAD OF HORSES

Comprising:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Car Load Heavy Mares, 1,400 to 1,800 lbs., 4 to 7 years old. | 1 Car Load Extra Choice 2 year olds. |
| 1 Car Load Heavy Mares, 1,250 to 1,400 lbs., 4 to 7 years old. | 3 Car Loads Mares and Yelds, 3 to 5 years, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. |
| 4 Car Loads Mares, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., 4 to 7 years old. | 3 Car Loads Mares and Yelds, well broke, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. will be sold in teams. |
| 1 Car Load Extra Choice Percheron Bred Yearlings, Steel Greys with good bone. | 2 Car Loads Mares and Yelds, well broke, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. Will be sold in teams. |
| 100 Head Yearling Clyde Colts. | |

Also from the Gang Ranching Company

100 Head Mares and Colts 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. 50 Head Mares and Colts, 800 to 1,000 lbs.

NOTE—These horses will be sold absolutely without reserve. They are an exceptionally good bunch of horses. There will be horses here to suit all buyers.

Terms—Cash
Phone M. 2260

A. Layzell,
Auctioneer

Farm Building Supplies

The G.G.G. Co. can supply you with everything for your farm buildings and give you excellent value for your money. Send in the coupon. Tell us what you need—we'll help you.

Wall Board

Use it as a substitute for lath or plaster. Nail it direct to the studs. Paint or kalsomine it. Strong, serviceable and inexpensive. Send size of rooms—let us quote prices.

Ready Roofing

The maker's time guarantee goes with every roll of G.G.G. Extra Quality Roofing. A full weight, tested material that will protect your buildings through any weather. Rolls include nails, cement and directions.

Paints, Varnishes and Stains

Paints for all purposes—interior, exterior, floors, elevators, wagons, etc. See our Lumber Catalog, page 56, for these and also varnishes, stains and enamel. Guaranteed reliable goods. Tell us your requirements.

Extension Ladders

Two piece. Southern pine sides, trussed with heavy steel wires. Strong but light, self-operating lock. Manila lifting rope. Four sizes, 20 to 32 feet.

Corrugated Iron

Thoroughly galvanized. 28 gauge, six sizes of sheets. Fire and lightning proof. Easily and quickly put up.

Ash Sifters

The "Cinderella." Put ashes in at the top and sifter automatically deposits cinders in pail—no shaking—no sifting—no dust. Ask us about this.

Sanitary Closets

The "Hygiene"—an absolute necessity where there is no running water. All latest improvements. Uses chemical. Absolutely safe. We also have another style and all fittings. Let us send particulars.

The Grain Growers' Co. Ltd.
Agency at: NEW WESTMINSTER, British Columbia
Branches at: REGINA, Sask., CALGARY, Alta., FT. WILLIAM, Ont.
HEAD OFFICE Winnipeg, Man.

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me full particulars about

Name
Address

Manitoba Agricultural College and College of Home Economics

For Farm and Home Production and Thrift

Better and more profitable farming.

Better, easier and more economical housekeeping

**Young Men and
Young Women** From 16 years of
age and upwards

If you want to be ready to do your part in **Greater Production and Better Economy**, as Farmers, Housekeepers, Teachers, County Agents, Community Leaders, come to the Manitoba Agricultural College from Town or Country.

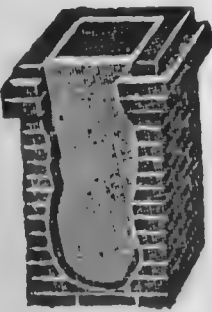
No entrance standing required. Your willingness is all.

The "home atmosphere" of the college, besides the good education gained, brings our students back year after year.

Send for a Calendar and give the college a year's trial.

J. B. Reynolds, President

The Fire Started in the Chimney



Defective flues are responsible for the large majority of farm residence fires. Even when a case is reported as "cause unknown," investigation usually reveals that the fire started in the attic, or somewhere near the chimney, and the chimney can be blamed for it. If a fire were to burn down your home tonight, you would likely be the loser irrespective of the fire insurance you carry, because farm property is seldom insured for more than two-thirds of its value. The farmer as a rule, is out of reach of the town or city fire brigade, which explains the reason why the loss of lives in fires in the country is larger than in the city and that if a fire occurs in a country home, the loss is usually a total one. Why run

this risk? It is poor economy to let your home burn down for the want of a few dollars' worth of flue lining. Our flue lining insures the maximum draft capacity, and affords absolute protection from fires which so often result from defective flues.

Some of the most fertile land is kept out of cultivation because it is under water at planting time. It is worth while to convert a worthless marsh into a fertile field and to do it right. Our facilities for turning out this material are so unusually good that we feel safe in the assurance that not only will our farm drain tile be found the highest in quality but the lowest in price. Write us for information and prices.

Thos. Jackson & Sons
Builders' Supplies, Sewer Pipe, etc.
368 Colony Street Winnipeg

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Beef and dairy products were never higher in price and there is every indication that high values will continue for some time. Shorthorns produce a maximum amount of beef and a good supply of rich milk. A Shorthorn bull used on your grade cows will produce satisfactory results.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklin, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freeman, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

U.F.A. DIRECTORS INSIST ON CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

Calgary, Alta., July 12.—The directors of the United Farmers of Alberta have been in session here some days, and the following announcement was made tonight in a resolution which will go to the government:

"Resolved, that we, the board of directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, in executive meeting assembled, hereby affirm our belief in the principle of the selective conscription of men to carry on the war, and the conscription of wealth for the same purpose. We also pledge our support to the government in an effort to intelligently and prudently carry into effect the conscription of men for this purpose, but in connection with, and at the same time as that effort is made, we insist that the government put into effect a systematic, just and equitable scheme of conscription of the wealth of the whole country. It must be understood, however, that this scheme must embrace the conscription of the income wealth of all the men and institutions of the Dominion. The rate at which these incomes are assessed must be increased as the incomes increase until a certain limitation is reached, after which the remainder of said income is to be conscripted.

"We also insist that in case of lands that have been acquired and held out of productive use, such lands are to be subject to equitable taxation, and in cases where lands are not subject to assessment and collectable taxation, such lands are to be expropriated, with or without, at the discretion of the government, a reasonable remuneration to cover original cost of said lands, and the title thereto to revert to the crown and become part of the public domain."

U.S. STEEL'S ENORMOUS PROFITS

New York, July 11.—The directors of the United States Steel meet on the last Tuesday of the current month to act on dividends and pass on the report for the second quarter of the year. The statement for the first quarter showed earnings of \$116,121,000 and the estimates for the current year have ranged around \$130,000,000. In the first quarter the \$113,121,000 earnings were after all tax deductions. If United States Steel pays the excess profit tax in the current quarter, it is figured that net will run around \$100,000,000 or at the rate of \$400,000,000.

Annual interest, depreciation and preferred dividend charges amount to about \$86,000,000 annually, so that there would remain a surplus at the rate of \$315,000,000 annually on the common equal to about \$62 a share.

FURTHER U.S. WAR LOANS

New York, July 11.—Following the report of yesterday that the United States government will ask the people of the country for three billion dollars on September 15, there is the report today that another three billion dollars will be asked for on March 15, provided that the hostilities are still going forward at that date.

There is no probability that the rate of interest paid to buyers of these bonds will be increased. This will be maintained at three-and-a-half per cent. It is conceded that it would be practically impossible to exhaust the market, and bankers state that fifty billion dollars can be supplied with ease, as the country gets more and more into the spirit of the struggle.

RETURNS CHEQUE FOR \$15,000

Ottawa, July 11.—Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the board of railway commissioners, has returned to the government a cheque for \$15,000 sent him in payment for his services on the royal commission, consisting of himself and W. A. Ackworth, of London, England, and Chairman Sims, of the New York Central to inquire into the Canadian railway situation. Sir Henry asks that his services be regarded as a contribution to the country in the present time of war and stress. It will go to the Patriotic Fund.

Pianos Of Worth

**Cannot be Bought
for a Song**

—but a minimum price for maximum worth can always be relied upon at the **House of McLean**. Pianos sold throughout the West during the past twenty-five years and more furnish the proof.

Write today for Catalogue and full particulars.

McLean
INCORPORATED

THE WEST'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE
The Home of the Heintzman & Co.
Piano and the Victrola
Dept. G.
329 Portage Ave. WINNIPEG

Protect Your Teeth

FURTHER neglect may cause you all kinds of suffering and ill-health.

IT is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days.

TAKE advantage of our long experience and let us end your teeth troubles at least expense.



Our Prices:

Bridge Work, per tooth... \$ 5.00
Gold Crowns (22k)... 5.00
Whalebone Vulcanite
Plates... 10.00

If your false teeth do not fit see us — we know how to make perfect plates.

If you break a plate our Emergency Department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

Dr. Parsons

McGeevy Bldg. WINNIPEG Portage Ave.
Over G. T. P. Ry. Office

Something you Need

for summer days on the verandah. The afternoon tea cup will be so much more delightful if served out of doors. The

ELITE
FOLDING TABLE

is just what you have been looking for. Bring it out from just inside the door. Set it up in no time, anywhere. Absolutely firm and steady. Your furniture dealer has it, or will get it for you. Ask him.

MADE IN CANADA
Write for FREE Booklet "H" describing our "Peerless" and "Elite" Tables.
HOARD & CO., Limited
Sole Licensees and Mfrs.
LONDON, ONTARIO

Rural Schools

Benefits of Consolidation

If I were to formulate an educational creed for the country school it would contain but two articles:

1—The country child is entitled in every way to as good an educational opportunity as that enjoyed by the most favored city child attending a Canadian school today.

2—To secure this right for the country child, people in rural Canada must expend their money on schools in a better way than they are doing now and have been doing in the past.

I believe in the consolidated school because I am sure that it will lead towards the realization of the ideal expressed in the first article and incidentally make possible the second.

The rural school of today is little better than that of 50 years ago. Where the mould-board has given place to the sulky plow, the cradle to the binder, the flail to the threshing machine, in fact where all forms of farm operations have changed to keep pace with the march of progress, the country school has not changed and is today almost what it was a half century ago.

The country child has rights. He is entitled to a "square deal" in opportunities, to enjoy the best that the civilization of the world has thus far produced. Philanthropists are founding libraries and art galleries for city children, but who is doing a similar service for the children living in the fields. The desire for added educational advantages has sent many a child from the farm to the city. This is not to be looked upon with favor. The consolidated school is the only plan that will keep intact the country home, educate the child within the environment best suited for him and make him the intellectual equal of his city cousin. Any plan short of this is not only unjust to the individual who makes the farm his home, but is disastrous to country life and to sound ideals touching the productive industries.

There is an industrial side to this problem that is worth considering. The "new agriculture" means new conditions to the people who follow it. The principles underlying agricultural practice are becoming better known and farming is growing constantly more difficult. The old idea that the farmer does not require a great deal of education and that his education was quite complete when he knew how to plow, sow and reap has been entirely changed. The agriculture of today is becoming scientific and to make good at this calling one must of necessity possess a knowledge of the soil, coupled with shrewdness, foresight and keen business ability. Yes, truly, agriculture considered from the modern standard is growing more difficult and will never be less so, for the conservation of fertility which is our national life cannot be entrusted to ignorant and untrained people. It will never be better suited to the man of low capacity than it is today, on the contrary it will constantly demand more ability and public policy will encourage that demand. Accordingly our people must be educated, not only as individual and Canadian citizens, but educated as farmers; not a few, but many; not here and there one, but whole communities of people, men and women together, bent not only upon getting the most out of the land, but also upon getting the most out of country life. By founding and maintaining good homes and good schools the men and women of the future may be brought up and educated to be a pride to this country, an unmistakable asset and a satisfaction to themselves.

All this can neither be done by the weak and isolated country schools, nor can it be done indirectly by making use of the city schools for the purpose. City schools teach city life and the facts and atmosphere that go with city life. If we are to have a healthy country life and a normal country people we must organize schools that can give us the best in education and yet be in the country and in daily contact with the form of life farm children must of necessity become accustomed to in order to succeed in the calling they intend to follow.

The greatest advantage of consolidation is no doubt the creation of an ideal condition whereby country children can be at home every night and at the same

time receive a graded school education. With three or four teachers in the school all the work on the "course of studies" can be taken up thoroughly and high school classes can be handled. The comparatively large number of our children who find it impossible to obtain the higher education owing to the necessity of leaving home would avail themselves of the opportunity to receive it were it within reach of their homes.

Advantages of Consolidation

(1) The system is best for the schools can be better made and more thoroughly equipped.

(2) A graded system is possible and complete terms of school can be assured. Where three or more teachers are engaged, and one leaves, the remaining class can be distributed among the others until a new teacher can be obtained. The length of the school term would under these conditions not be entirely determined by the availability or scarcity of teachers.

(3) The mingling of pupils from various districts has a broadening and deepening influence.

(4) Higher branches of studies are taught.

(5) The cost of repairs and of heating one large school is less than that of four smaller ones.

(6) With a larger area to draw from better trustees are more likely to be secured. The possibility of one prominent family "running" the school is also lessened. Class distinction, which the old district school unconsciously fostered, is broken down and removed.

(7) Larger classes add to the interest of the pupils and teachers.

(8) Each teacher will have fewer classes and hence longer time to devote to his or her own preparation and to teaching each class.

(9) The attendance is more regular and tardiness is eliminated.

(10) Pupils are healthier. They do not walk in the rain and then sit in wet shoes and dripping clothes all day.

(11) The pupils are under care of responsible persons all day, the boys being thus removed from the temptation to quarrel and other misconduct on the way to and from school.

(12) In the consolidated rural school all children from the entire district meet, mingle, compete, strive, make friendships and learn to work together. All the boys and girls, including those attending the high school grades return home daily and doing their allotted work or chores morning and evening, keep in touch with the home, the farm and its affairs, and remain under the parental care during the most impressionable period of their lives. There is no longer any need for the children to attend at private expense distant boarding schools or to pay board in the nearby village to attend high school, thus making unnecessary the present method of supporting a double system of education for country children.

(13) In short, the consolidated rural school brings to the country that thing, the absence of which has driven so many families to town and so many boys off the farm, namely, a well classified, well equipped and well taught school. It will no longer be necessary for the well-to-do farmer to move to town to educate his children, nor will he need to spend his money on boarding schools and subject them to the moral danger from life in a city away from parental care.

The consolidated rural school will enable parents to furnish their children a first class education and at the same time keep them in their own homes to receive that part of their education that the home alone can give.—L. M.

Ed. Note—The above letter sets forth in a concise and comprehensive manner the case for consolidation of our rural schools. Highly desirable as this is, there is no doubt, however, that the evolution of education will not be rapid enough to substitute consolidated schools for small rural schools for many years to come and the greater part of our rural population must suffer under this handicap. We would like to have letters from subscribers telling how this one-roomed school can be improved and any advantages they may think it offers. For such we will be willing to pay our usual contributors' rates.

School and College Directory

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE

ACADEMIC—
Public and High
School Grades
Departmental
Matriculation
Examinations

COMMERCIAL—
Bookkeeping
Stenography
Typewriting
Household
Science

ART, EXPRESSION,
MUSIC—
Dramatic Art and
Physical Culture
Music: Piano, Vocal
Fine Art: China Paint-
ing, Metal Work, Etc.

CALGARY, ALTA.

OPENING FALL TERM—Monday September 10th, 1917.

High-class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women

Attention given to individual needs
Write for Calendar and College Literature.

REV. G. W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., Principal

Rupert's Land Ladies' College

WINNIPEG

(Formerly Haverpal College)

Principal:

MISS E. L. JONES, L.L.A.

St. Andrew's, Scotland
Assisted by a large resident
and visiting staff

A Residential and Day School for Girls, with large modern buildings, fine Assembly Hall, Studio and Gymnasium, in grounds providing tennis courts, basket ball and hockey rink.

Special advantages for the study of Music, Art and Domestic Science. Full modern curriculum with preparation for Manitoba Matriculation and Teachers' Course.

CALENDAR—For Calendar containing full information apply to the Bursar.
SCHOOL RE-OPENS ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1917.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

A Good Training

In all commercial subjects may be had through our thorough system of individual instruction. Positions found for all as soon as qualified. Send for FREE PROSPECTUS.

Dominion Business College

Carlton Bldg., Portage Ave.
WINNIPEG

Fall Term AUGUST 27

WE CAN SELL YOU BUSINESS SUCCESS

Gardnall Business College, CALGARY
Success Business College, REGINA

Coupland Pioneer Business College

Oldest Established and said to be "BEST IN THE WEST"

We want bright, educated students, for best positions. Salaries paid our students range \$40 to \$65. Former students are receiving \$70, \$90, \$150, and in one case (a lady), \$200. These are facts. We train carefully, that's it.

Address—

109 14th Avenue, W., CALGARY, Alta.

Motto: "The Success of the Student"

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Alberta Provincial Schools of AGRICULTURE

AT
Claresholm, Olds
and Vermilion

Complete Courses in
Agriculture and Domestic
Science

(Entirely Free of Charge)

1917-18 SESSION BEGINS

OCTOBER 30, 1917

For full particulars write the Principal at your nearest School of Agriculture.

Eyes Examined, Glasses Correctly Fitted

Send us your broken lenses and have us duplicate them. We have installed the machinery for grinding lenses so that we may give you a quick and accurate service. We supply only the best quality in both lenses and mountings.

CRICHTON'S LIMITED
Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians
Jewelers and Watchmakers
Hammond Building 304 Main St., Moose Jaw, Sask.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited

Grain

Operating 103 Elevators in Alberta. Grain Commission Merchants, Track Buyers. At your disposal in the marketing of your grain.

Livestock

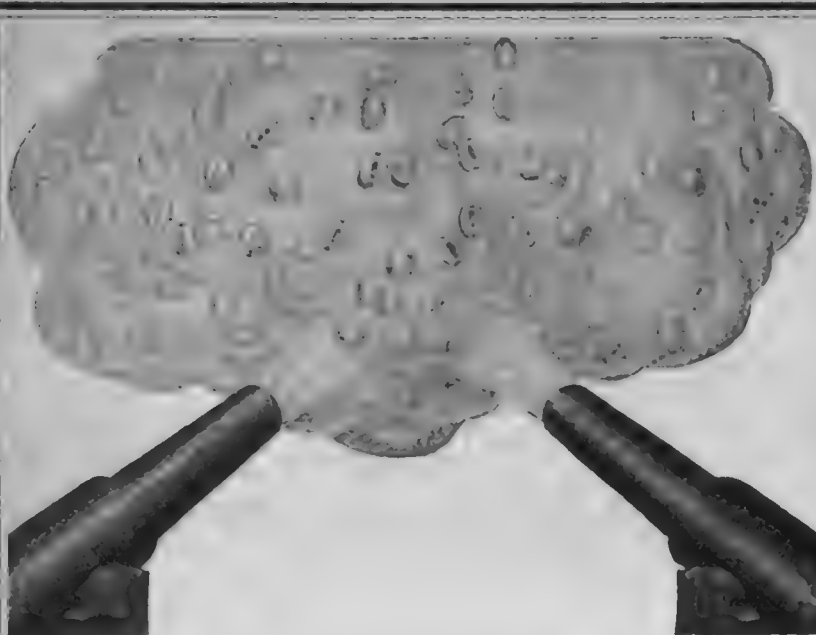
Offices at the Stock Yards at Calgary and Edmonton. Try the Alberta Farmers' when selling your next lot of cattle, hogs or sheep.

Co-operative Supplies

Let us quote you on your coal, flour and feed, lumber, posts, wire, or any other car lot commodity required by you.

Address all correspondence to—

320-340 Lougheed Building, Calgary



No Fancy Food This Bubbled Wheat

Make no mistake about these airy tidbits—these flimsy, flaky bubbles—puffed from wheat and rice.

They are no mere food confections.

Their inventor is Prof. A. P. Anderson. And they represent the utmost in scientific foods.

Their nut-like flavor comes from terrific heat. The grains are all shot from guns. They are puffed by a hundred million steam explosions, caused in every kernel.

The purpose and result are to blast every food cell, so digestion is easy and complete. Thus every atom of the whole grain feeds. And the foods don't tax the stomach.

These are delightful dainties. They seem, perhaps, like a breakfast garnish. But they are really the greatest foods ever created from wheat or rice. The better you know them the more you will serve them. Every ounce is an ounce of clear nutrition. Many foods are toy-foods in comparison.

**Puffed
Wheat**

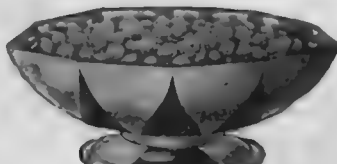
**Puffed
Rice**

Each 15c Except in Far West



Flout In Milk

The grains are crisp and toasted, and four times as porous as bread.



Eat Like Peanuts

Douse with melted butter for children to eat at play.



Mix With Berries

These crusty, flaky morsels give a most delightful blend.



Use Like Nut-Meats

On ice cream, or in home candy making

These are all-day-long-foods in July. Keep plenty of each on hand.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers
PETERBOROUGH, CANADA (1024) SASKATOON, CANADA

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

LEARNING TO READ CAREFULLY

Did you ever practice reading so that you would get the habit of reading and remembering exactly what was said? It is one of the most important habits for you to cultivate. It is something that very few people do, even after they are grown up.

For example, every time we have a story contest we say clearly that any one who wishes to join the Young Canada Club must write a story good enough to be printed, and must send a self-addressed and stamped envelope, and yet every time numbers of little folk send the envelope without the story, and numbers more the story without the envelope, and there you are.

Never make a habit of skimming over the things you read lightly. If they are worth reading at all they are worth thinking about as you go along and making a note of, so that when you go to make use of the information later on it will all be stored safely away in your mind.

DIXIE PATTON.

HELEN'S FAIRY DREAM

Mother had just finished telling Helen a bedtime fairy story and Helen was about to go to sleep when she opened her eyes and asked, "Mother, do you suppose the fairies ever visit our garden in the moonlight?" "I don't know," said mother, "but I think you had better go to the Land of Nod and perhaps you will meet some fairies there." This was good advice and Helen soon followed it. Do you suppose she would have gone to sleep if she had known what was happening and what was going to happen in the garden? I don't think she would, but then she didn't, so she was soon asleep.

One of the large leaves of the sunflower fluttered (although there was no breeze) and out stepped a gay little fellow dressed in green and gold, who carried in one hand a tiny little horn. His name was Green-and-Gold, because he always wore a green and gold suit. He surveyed the garden from the sunflower and then blew softly on the little horn. At the call another little man stepped out and said: "Hello, did you want me?" "Yes, I did," said Green-and-Gold, "I want to know if the Queen and the fairies will be here soon." "Oh yes, they will be here directly," replied the other, "I just used the flower telephone and her majesty and the other fairies are coming at once." "Then we had better get the garden lighted," said Green-and-Gold. He blew softly three times on his horn and up popped the moon over the hill and out came the thousands of stars, just as if you had pressed an electric button.

The fairies began to arrive at once.

The Fairy Queen and her court came in a blaze of splendor. The Queen sat on a tall golden sunflower and the other fairies all found seats to their liking. When all the fairies were assembled Green-and-Gold stepped onto the petal of a large white aster and said: "Ladies and gentlemen of the fairy kingdom, most of you know why we are here tonight; first because our Queen is going to tell us what work we must do during the coming autumn, and to celebrate the end of our summer rest and the beginning of our autumn labor. As you all know we have had a holiday all summer since we first woke the flowers and trees and did all our spring work, and I am sure you will all be glad our autumn work is beginning. Our gracious Queen will now tell us all what we have to do.

The Queen stepped forward and began: "My loyal subjects, I am now going to assign to you your autumn work. Jack Frost will soon be coming and we must prepare all the wild things for his long, cold visit." She then told them all what they had to do. Some were to go and put the flowers to sleep, others to dress the leaves in their gay dresses, others to tell the birds to pre-

pare for their long flight, and others to tell the insects and all the little animals to find warm homes and store up food for winter. Then the Queen told them that when they had done all this they must cover the leaves and little sleeping things with a warm, soft blanket. Then she took her seat amid a great round of applause.

When the Queen had finished speaking the dance began. How merrily they danced and how pretty they were, the fairy ladies in their white dresses and the fairy gentlemen in their gay suits. Out across the lawn, round and round the flower beds and even onto the porch steps. The little men who played the orchestra were on the green vine which climbed up the porch wall, and how they did play. The dancers flitted to and fro until the Queen gave the signal to stop.

Then lunch was served. Don't you think they were hungry after such a sprightly dance? The dainty fairy cakes and fruit were served on lovely poppy petals and the fairies drank dew-drops from dainty little flower cups.

When lunch was over the orchestra played and the fairies all sang "Long live our Fairy Queen." Then they all flitted away, for the moon and stars must soon leave; and the garden was again as quiet as if it had never rung with fairy music and laughter.

When Helen came out to gather a bunch of flowers the next morning she said to a lovely red poppy: "Dear flower, do the fairies ever visit you in the moonlight?" But the poppy only hung her head shyly and Helen did not see the sunflowers smile and nod slyly at each other as if they knew more about it than they were going to tell. So Helen never knew what happened in the garden, or that the shower of poppy petals at her feet had been used for fairy plates during the night.

BETSY A. H. THOMPSON,

Fielding, Sask.

Age 15

THE FATE OF THE FLOWERS

One afternoon the sun was shining very bright and it was very warm. All the vegetables were withered and so were the flowers. The flowers were hanging their pretty heads downwards. The pansy was getting very tired and weaker and weaker, till at last she tried to raise her head and speak to her friend the nasturtium. But alas she could not, so she said: "Oh, dear nasturtium, do help me and when I get strong again I will help you." The nasturtium tried and tried but she could not. Just then the nasturtium happened to lift her head up high enough to see that it was all dark and was quite late in the evening. At once she called out to the pansy: "Oh dear, it is all right now, the sun is gone and it will not be so warm for us." So the pansy cheered up a little. Just then she felt a little drop of water on one of her leaves. She listened and thought she heard a noise, so she said to her friend the nasturtium: "I believe it is raining," and it was only a short time before the rain came down very hard. The pansy and nasturtium both started to raise their heads very rapidly.

Soon they started to talk about the vegetables, how much they had suffered from the hot weather. The rain kept coming down heavier and heavier till at last it hailed. It hailed for so long that both the pansy and nasturtium were wishing it would stop hailing.

It was not long until the wind and hail had broken them both down. They tried to speak to each other but it was in vain; they could not.

In the morning when the vegetables woke up they sobbed for the rest of the day and ever after because of the loss of the flowers, which had brightened the whole garden.

GLADYS A. CONRAD.

Estevan, Sask.

Age 14.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs

THE PRIZE WINNERS FOR JUNE

As promised in this department in the issue of July 4 the prize winners in the June contest are herewith announced. The first prize has been won by Lillian Parr of Lloydminster, Sask. who wrote such a splendid essay on calf raising. Her letter which appeared two weeks ago showed that she had a good knowledge of how to raise a calf and also that she knew how to tell about it in an interesting manner.

The second prize goes to Milton Harvey, Durban, Man., whose name is familiar to readers of the Boys' and Girls' page in connection with The Guide's seed selection contest last fall. The winner of the third prize is Marion K. McEwan, Pilot Mound, Sask., who gave such an interesting account of how she raised a pet pig that had been given to her by her father.

Two of the prizes in the June contest were won by girls. How is this boys? Are you going to let the girls win the majority of the prizes? Let us see how you will stand when the July contest is decided. As announced two weeks ago prizes similar to those won for essays last month will be given for the best essays received during July. Who will be the winners? Choose your own subject, only be sure to write about your own experience in doing some kind of farm work for this department is conducted for those who are workers. No drones need apply for admission to the Boys' and Girls' department. No letters have as yet been received telling

contests, namely: practical woodwork- ing, poultry raising, pig raising and potato growing. I took the most interest in the pig raising and wood- working.

My father gave me a pair of pigs to start with. They were two months old when I took them from their mother, their weight being 111 lbs. I always fed them milk. The first two weeks I gave them shorts mixed with oat chop and after that oat chop mixed with barley chop. I had them in a small pen at first and had to keep throwing in green grass for them to eat. The latter part of July I made a movable pen and put the pigs on a patch of rape, moving the pen to fresh pasture from time to time.

When I took the two pigs I made up my mind to keep account of the feed, milk and labor costs. I knew if I did this I would know how much profit I had at the time I sold them. The pigs made the greatest gains when they were on the rape. They were exactly six months old when I weighed them for the fair. The total weight was 418 lbs. When I figured up the cost of raising the pigs I found that I had made a gain of over 100 per cent. I for one, think that this is just about as quick a method of making money as you can find.

In the woodworking contest I decided to make a poultry exhibition coop, a farm gate and a bench hook. The exhibition coop was very interest-



Prizes will be offered at many of the fall fairs for boys' and girls' club members for the best colt. These will range from \$5.00 down. Prizes will also be offered for best pigs and calves. The Canadian Bank of Commerce is offering a prize of a week's trip to Winnipeg to the Agricultural College and other points to the boy or girl winning first prize in the pig raising contest for boys' and girls' club members at each fall fair.

about poultry raising. That would be a good subject for someone who has raised chickens. The contest is open to young people from 10 to 18 years of age inclusive. Remember the cash prizes, which are as follows:

First Prize	\$3.00
Second Prize	2.00
Third Prize	1.00

A WORD FOR CLUB WORK

In an address at the Homemakers' Convention held at Saskatoon two weeks' ago Mrs. Dayton, of Manitoba, put in a good word for boys' and girls' club work. Among other things she said that the recently organized boys' and girls' club would do much to help keep the young people on the farm. They had a membership in her province of 15,000 and the prize pig for Manitoba this year was raised by a girl. The club brought patriotism into the homes and all felt that the training of children was the truest patriotism. Two years ago the Manitoba convention resolved that manual training and domestic science be taught in every school, the result was that last year the school course began to prepare the children for their life work. The government was backing the clubs up and the whole community was interested so that the results cannot be estimated.

PREPARING FOR THE FAIR

When I joined the local Boys' and Girls' club last spring I entered four

ing to make. I exhibited my chickens in it. The farm gate was more difficult. I finally finished the two articles and painted both.

I also wrote two essays for which I received a prize. Altogether I won five first prizes and one third. In all the prizes amounted to \$8.50 which I think was very satisfactory. This year I am taking up both colt and calf raising.

MILTON HARVEY.

Durban, Man.

Age 14.

REMOVE SPURS FROM MALES

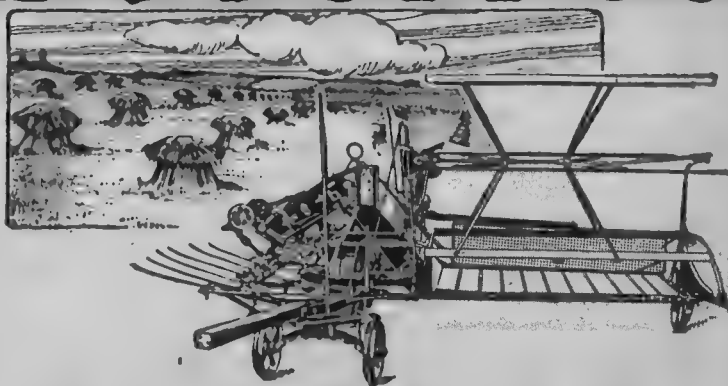
It is a good thing for boys to know that when roosters are removed from the poultry flock and penned up together it is a wise precaution against possible injury from fighting to remove their spurs; in fact, this is a good thing whenever and wherever male birds are kept together, for it prevents any serious injury in the battles for supremacy that are bound to take place among mature male birds. Cut the spurs off as close as possible to the shank. A fine saw or a sharp pruning knife, or even a pair of pruning shears, can be used to do the work. It is more easily done while the spurs are growing and soft, but it can be done at any age. If old and young roosters are to be kept in the same flock it is the best possible protection against injury and may save the lives of valuable young birds.

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When installed according to plans furnished by us, the Sunshine Furnace will heat your home comfortably, healthfully and economically. Ask our local dealer to tell you how it's done, or write for free booklet.

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The Twine Binder Situation

THERE is every reason to believe that this will be a good year for the farmer who has grain to sell. The world's stock is low. The crops so far reported are not large enough to make up the shortage and furnish a year's supply besides. No matter how large a crop North America may raise the indications all favor good prices.

Therefore, it is important to be ready for the harvest with binders and twine that will save the whole crop, no matter what the harvest conditions may be. Good, reliable Deering machines and twine are the kind to buy this year.

Buy early. This applies to repairs as well as to binders and twine. You can get all three now. It may be difficult to get them later. On repairs and twine, especially, our advice to every farmer is to buy at once all he is going to need, and not alone to buy but to go to the dealer, get the full amount of twine and all the repairs necessary, and take them home.

The local dealer has done all he can to insure the harvesting of your grain. He will appreciate having your order as early as possible, so that he can give service to your neighbors who delay. Help him out.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

BARGAINS IN USED TRACTORS

We have the following second-hand Tractors, Plow and Separator to offer for cash F.O.B. Saskatoon, all are in good shape, with the exception of the five bottom plow which requires a little overhauling. These are great bargains, all the engines being of English manufacture and it would pay you well to consider these before buying elsewhere.

Tractors made by Saunderson & Mills, Bedford, England:—

One fifty brake horse power four cylinder tractor	\$1,500
One thirty brake horse power four cylinder tractor	1,200
Two fifteen brake horse power two cylinder tractors, each	875
One eight brake horse power one cylinder, air cooled, with lorry body, tractor	475
One small English threshing machine, capacity about 400 bushels of wheat per day	275
One five gang self-lift Avery plow with rod breaker bottoms	150
Two twenty brake horse power two cylinder tractors, made by the Earle Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Hull, England, each	975
One sixty brake horse power two cylinder tractor made by Ruston, Proctor & Co. Ltd., Lincoln, England. This tractor has not been used except for demonstration purposes and we have instructions to sell same. Price	3,000
One old Portable Sylvester 20 horse power engine, without wheels, wants overhauling	50

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M A D E I N C A N A D A



Any farm is alive with opportunities to

KODAK

The youngsters with their pets, the family reunions and home-comings, the scenic beauties of farm and neighborhood, the interesting incidents that make up farm life, the farm, itself, with its orchards and fields and cattle and barns, offer material for pictures of which any album might well be proud.

There is a practical side to Kodak as well, for any farmer. You can read about it in the little free booklet, "Kodak on the Farm," if you will send for a copy.

Remember, it is easy to make pictures—good pictures—and if you think it's expensive that shows that you ought to find out more about it.

Kodaks from \$7.00 up. Brownie cameras, \$1.25 up.



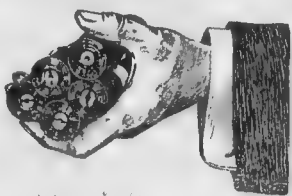
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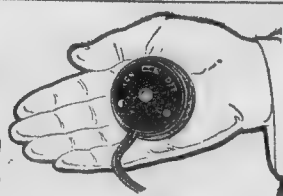
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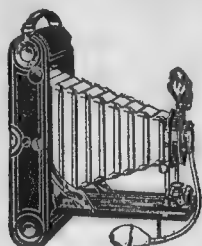
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Steel
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Household Hints

Nearly every woman has some clever little way of her own of doing things that other women go a long way round to accomplish. For these ideas, expressed as briefly as possible The Guide is willing to pay 25 cents each. Address all letters to Editor, Household Hints, Grain Growers' Guide.

KEEPING MILK FRESH

Don't let baby's milk stand downstairs in a hot kitchen. Have it brought up directly it comes. Pour into a jug which has been scalded since it was last used and stand in a bowl of clean cold water. Over the jug put a tiny square of muslin, weighted at each corner with a glass bead, and let the corners dip into the water so that it keeps moist. Stand in a cool place. Milk treated in this way should keep sweet for twelve hours, even in the hottest weather.

MRS. T. A.

TO SOFTEN SHOE POLISH

Shoe polish that has hardened into lumps can be softened by simply heating it.

A YARD ORNAMENT

An old sugar barrel can be filled with earth, two-inch holes bored around the sides, into each hole being set a wild strawberry plant. The barrel white-washed or painted and filled with nasturtiums makes a pretty ornament for the yard.

B. S.

KEEPING THE PLACKET FROM RIPPING

Having had difficulty to keep the stitching across plackets of skirts from breaking and permitting the seam to rip I want to tell you of a sure way to remedy such trouble. If a hook and eye is sewn one half inch from bottom of placket and then closed and the hook tapped so it cannot be unhooked it will prove a "cure-all."

JUST SMALL POTATOES

I want my farm sisters to know how I cook my small potatoes and avoid waste. I wash and scrub them thoroughly with brush and boil them in their jackets until half cooked. Drain well and turn into a bake pan in which I have a little melted butter or dripping, give them a few shakes from side to side so as to coat them over with the butter and bake in oven until golden brown. I market the large ones and pick out the medium-sized ones for seed.

LYE AND A MOP

To scrub my kitchen floor, which is heavy work as it is rough wood and unpainted, I use a little Gillett's lye in warm water, and a mop.

ANNA.

A USE FOR ASHES

During the warm weather I empty nearly all my ashes (being careful to see that they are cold) in and around the closet, and I am satisfied it is not a breeding place for flies.

JUDY.

EASIER THAN FRYING

After soaking pork in the usual way lay slices in pans and bake in the oven. It is far nicer than when fried, more digestible and far easier for us farm women than standing over a hot fire turning the pork in the frying pan.

HANDY CLOTHES PIN BAG

Make a small apron out of a salt or flour sack, turn up the bottom and stitch to make two pockets. Put band and strings on. When hanging out or taking in clothes, tie around waist. It is surprising how easy it is to get at the pegs.

SAVE THE EGG SHELLS

At this time of the year when eggs are plentiful I hang a flour sack where it is not in the way and put egg shells in. They gradually dry, and by giving the bag a punch occasionally they crack up. In this way one can save shells enough to give hens all winter, thus providing grit for eggs.

M. L.



A Winner on All
Points
QUALITY.....
FLAVOR.....
ECONOMY
COMPARE
"SWEET CLOVER"
HAM

with any other ham you ever
tasted and PROVE its superiority.

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Try our
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They are dainty and delicious for
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

PACKERS GRABBED MILLIONS

Ottawa, July 12.—Revelations as to the millions made by the packing houses in Canada during the past couple of years, since the spectacular rise in prices, are given in a further report just presented to the Minister of Labor by W. F. O'Connor, east of living commissioner. A profit of some five million dollars last year on bacon alone is declared to be the share of the company headed by Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., head of the Imperial Munitions Board. The other big company which shares for the most part the bacon monopoly of Canada, namely, Matthews Blackwell, Ltd., cleaned up about a million and a half.

Mr. O'Connor says: "The basis of a monopoly in this commodity existed before the war. In 1914 these two companies exported more than half the total bacon exported by Canada. Their control of the bacon situation has been much strengthened since. In 1916 the companies together sold a hundred and forty million pounds out of a hundred and fifty-one million pounds sold by all the cold storage companies in Canada.

Striking Example of Monopoly

"Possibly no more striking example of a monopoly of any one commodity can be cited from the records of any country supplying the allies with food."

In 1916, the year when bacon prices soared most, the Davies Co. exported ninety-five million pounds of bacon out of a total Canadian export of a hundred and sixty-nine million. The margin of gross profit, according to Mr. O'Connor, was 5.05 cents per pound, aggregating four thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

The total bacon business handled by the company last year is estimated at a hundred million pounds at an average profit of 5.05 cents per pound. In 1915 the company exported fifty-seven million pounds at an average profit of 3.67 cents per pound. The total business of the company aggregated some sixty million pounds. In 1914 the company did a fourteen million pound business with profits averaging 3.06 cents per pound. Commenting on the increased selling price and margin of profit last year as compared with 1914 and 1915, Mr. O'Connor says:

"There is no evidence of correspondingly increased storage or other costs. The margin of 3.67 cents was sufficiently satisfactory and profitable in 1915. Why not in 1916?"

These profit figures are gross not net. They included all expenses of storing, overhead charges and any other expenses incurred by the cold storage companies from the time the commodity enters the warehouse until it reaches the persons to whom they sell, plus, of course, the net profit.

In other words they represent the total charge imposed on food from the time it enters the cold storage warehouses until it passes into the hands of the grocers or wholesale dealers.

The Matthews Blackwell Co., according to Mr. O'Connor, did a total business of forty million pounds last year, the margin of profit being 3.05 cents per pound. In 1915 the company's business aggregated thirty million pounds at a margin of profit of 3.02 cents per pound. In 1914 the business was nine million pounds and the margin of profit 1.02 cents per pound. In 1913 the business was four million pounds and the margin of profit 2.02 cents per pound.

Bacon Situation Needs Explaining

Mr. O'Connor points out that the one company has eighty retail stores and the other forty. He argues that they should be able to compete on more favorable terms for public business than other companies and that economic methods of disposing of by-products should enable them to sell at a lower price to the consumer and pay a higher price to the producer. But these results have not followed.

In regard to eggs, Mr. O'Connor reports that the Davies company sold in 1916 five million, five hundred and sixty five thousand dozen at a margin of profit of 7.02 cents per dozen. One branch of the company sold approximately three million, five hundred thousand dozen at 34.07 cents per dozen (the average selling price of the year), while it purchased four million dozen at 24.08 cents (the average cost of the year's purchase). Mr. O'Connor



Mason & Risch Pianos

"From Factory to Home"
Twenty Branch Stores

Fifty-Thousand Pianos

This seems a great many, but is almost exactly the quantity of **Mason & Risch Pianos** that have been manufactured. **Quantity** does not necessarily mean **Quality**, but in this instance the two certainly go hand in hand.

Each Mason & Risch that has found a home has been an eloquent and effective advertisement, so that today the name "Mason & Risch" is associated with all that is beautiful in connection with music and those wanting pianos of the highest grade are more and more insisting upon the Mason & Risch.

When you consider that you can purchase one of these superb instruments from our own branch stores, direct "From Factory to Home," thus saving the middlemen's profit, you will realize why our manufacturing facilities are being taxed more heavily each year.

Write our nearest branch store for CATALOG
and full details of our EASY PAYMENT
PLAN, also for description and prices of
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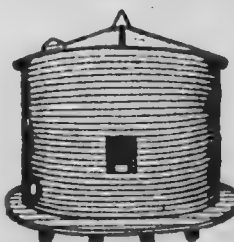
LOOK TO YOUR TEETH

Proper care of the teeth is most important to health. Bad teeth are the cause of a multitude of common ailments, indigestion and all kinds of stomach troubles, malnutrition, headache, dizziness, cloudy vision, etc., etc. Unless the teeth do their work properly food goes to the stomach imperfectly masticated, setting up gases and fermentation, acidity, etc. The farmer especially requires maximum nutrition and can least afford to neglect his teeth. It will pay you to visit us when in Saskatoon. Prices moderate. Work guaranteed.

DR. J. A. MORAN

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Have given over 12 years satisfactory service to Western Canadian farmers. This is the guarantee you want in combination with our reasonable price. Write today for full particulars.

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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

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Several Thousand Bushels Wanted

We have a great demand for OATS at the present time and numerous avenues of disposition. For the right kind, we can as a rule pay big premiums. Consign what you have direct to—

LAING BROS.

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PRICES:

Spring Chickens, per lb., 20c and up
Hens, per lb., 16c
Roosters, per lb., 12c
Turkeys, per lb., 20c
Geese, per lb., 15c
Ducks, per lb., 15c
All prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper. If you have no crates, we will forward same upon request if you state how much you have to ship.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

BINDER TWINE

We have the 500 feet. Will pass Canadian Inspection

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Great weed killing crop. Yields 20 to 40 bushels. Prices high. Ready to cut end of July to first of August. No soil too poor and none so rich it will lodge. Investigate.

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HORSES

Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited. Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sidings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten carloads of Horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, blocky general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.
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No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for samples. Mention this paper.

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The Farmers and Gardeners Produce Exchange Ltd.

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WE PAY CASH for all KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE.

We specially want consignments of **POULTRY, BUTTER AND EGGS.**

We fill orders for **GROCERIES.** Price List on application.

CREAM AND EGGS

It will not pay you to make butter during the hot summer months. Ship us your cream and get **CASH** for it. Quick returns and satisfaction guaranteed. Cans furnished at wholesale prices. Write for shipping tags.

The Tungland Creamery Company, Brandon, Man.

says that if the prices charged by the Davies company for bacon are eliminated, the average margin of profit on bacon per pound for the other cold storage companies doing business in Canada would be about 3.02 cents per pound. Dealing with cold storage companies as a whole he says that on the whole they have stood the test of investigation well. There are 110 of them in Canada. "But the bacon situation," he says, "is in a class by itself, and will stand some explaining."

Some of Pat Burns' Profits

Some of the further disclosures of the commissioner are interesting. "P. Burns, Ltd., of Calgary, bought 200,000 dozen of eggs at six cents a dozen under the market price on the date purchased. The farmers lost on that deal. The firm put the eggs in cold storage and then sold them at ten cents advance on the price of the day of purchase. The eggs were sold, however, at only one cent advance on the market on the day of actual sale. But the Burns' firm made 16 cents a dozen on the eggs."

The consumer suffered, and Mr. O'Connor makes this remark: "It's not illegal, but it is not respectable."

The packers are busy making replies in generalities to these figures and deplored the injury done the packing and hog producing business as they always do but they have given no real figures to disprove Mr. O'Connor's statistics.

PRICE FIXED FOR CORN

Chicago, July 12.—The Chicago board of trade has fixed a maximum price of \$1.28 a bushel for December and May corn options. This action was regarded by members of the board today as practically putting a stop to speculation in the new crop of that grain. Members said this seemed necessary to bring trading conditions into harmony with the government's war policy of preventing undue speculation and unwarranted high prices to consumers.

Big breaks in the value of corn resulted today from the action of the board of trade directors last night in establishing a maximum price for new crop deliveries. General selling took place as soon as the market opened and quotations in some cases made a sheer descent of as much as 5½ cents.

THREE COAL MINES CLOSED

Calgary, Alta., July 13.—With 150 men out in the Drumheller lignite field tonight, three mines closed, and other mines expected to go on strike next week, there was a demand in District No. 18 for the return of Commissioner Armstrong, who has gone to Ottawa.

A variety of causes have tended to make the coal field restless here since the long strike, which ended through the Green and Armstrong negotiations. The negotiations were practically closed with the United Mine Workers, and little attention was given to the unorganized portion of the field. As a result, since the negotiations, unorganized miners have been demanding of the operators the same concessions and rates that the government ruled was satisfactory for the district. The operators in the Drumheller field have been refused the right of organization or affiliation with a union.

Saskatchewan Section

Continued from Page 11

far removed from the centre of things, he has now been completely captivated by the beauty of this parklike country, the amazing fertility of the soil—for the crops everywhere were inferior to none which he had encountered in Saskatchewan—the abundance of her pasturage, the numbers and quality of her cattle and the progressiveness and hospitality of the people everywhere. Indeed the secretary was fully persuaded that far from being the last of the newer settlements in Saskatchewan the territory about Prince Albert was one of the very first foot holds which the white men had in this province, for while Saskatchewan has today some four thousand public school districts, Prince Albert and its immediate vicinity contains three out of the first nine school districts ever organized in this province. Many very old settlers, both men and women, were encountered and it is certainly a pleasure to meet the men and the women who pioneered in this northern country at a time when the great central plains were uninhabited by white men and considered quite unfit for their habitation.

Andrew Knox's Good Work

No one could tour this northern country in the company of District Director Andrew Knox without being deeply impressed with the respect and esteem in which he is held by people of all classes, not only in the country and more rural districts but in the city as well. Mr. Knox has done a tremendous amount of thoroughly good work for the farmers cause in this northern country with very little direct assistance from the central officers from whom his territory has been geographically so far removed. There is certainly no evidence that interest of the farmers in district No. 12 in the great work of their own organization is in any sense on the wane and the secretary expresses regret that it was not possible for him on this trip to cover the entire territory.—J.B.M.

MARKET FOR TIMOTHY SEED

Last year 52 cars of Timothy seed were assembled, cleaned and graded, at the Canadian Government Elevator, Calgary, and of this quantity 46 cars were shipped out, mainly to the eastern and Vancouver markets. This seed gave very good satisfaction, but the greater amount of it came under No. 2 and 3 grades, owing to the heavy percentage of hulled seed. New standards of Timothy seed are being worked out for Calgary, whereby seed coming low to medium per cent. hulled kernels that can be cleaned out of wheat seeds will receive this year a No. 1 grade, and Alberta growers who handle their Timothy seed crop carefully, to avoid excessive hulling, will find a ready sale for the higher grades. The freight rates on Alberta Timothy seed are now under consideration by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The Market Outlook

The report on Timothy from Chicago market in June indicates an active and strong market during that month. Sales of much seed were made at prices ranging from \$7.00 to \$8.40. The receipts on that market for May were 2,442,000 lbs. in comparison with receipts of 1,039,000 lbs. for the same month a year ago. There was an active demand for September seed and sales of this future were made at prices ranging from \$8.75 to \$9.10. There are constant reports of reduced acreage, which indicate that many meadows had been plowed up and planted to grain crops in that part of the U.S.

The Toledo Timothy report for the same month was very strong, due to the pessimistic outlook for the new crop. Reports have been general of plowed up Timothy fields throughout not only the central states but in the big Timothy states of Nebraska, Missouri, and further west. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will not have an average crop, according to survey made by the seed houses in this district. Prices are much higher than a year ago.

London, July 13.—Baron Rhondda, the food controller, by an order issued today, has taken over the control of the 1917 crops of wheat, barley, oats, rye and potatoes.

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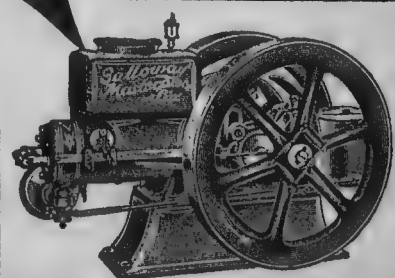
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DEPT. 11 WINNIPEG, MAN.



The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 16, 1917

Markets all week were dull and featureless. Good weather with rain fairly general over the west improved crop prospects and caused a more optimistic feeling regarding the growing crop. During the early part of the week an excellent demand for cash wheat by Ontario and Eastern millers caused a sharp advance in prices, all grades showing an advance of 10 cents to 15 cents. American markets were strong, prices advancing easily on very light offerings. Our receipts were light, showing a decline of over 50 per cent. as compared with the same period of 1916. Mr. Hoover, the American food controller, stated there would be no maximum prices fixed at present and this was regarded as bullish. The Grain Board of Supervisors are holding sessions in Toronto and the East to hear suggestions regarding the handling of the crop during the war. No announcement is expected from Ottawa until their reports are completed.

Coarse Grains—Oats were strong, a good demand for both futures and cash grain held prices firm. Exporters were good buyers. Barley prices advanced on same export demand, but these requirements were quickly filled. Prices closed unchanged for the week. Flax proved the sensation of the week and every crusher on both continents was reported buying. Futures advanced rapidly, helped materially by shorts covering and futures advanced 23½ cents to 33½ cents for both months. There was a good demand for 1 N.W. flax premium on which advanced to 1 cent over the future.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 10	266	197½	
July 11	266	200	
July 12	266	208	
July 13	266	200	
July 14	266	200	
July 16	240	200½	
Week ago	266	197½	
Year ago	116½	113½	
Oats—			
July 10	74½	62½	
July 11	75½	63½	
July 12	74½	63	
July 13	74½	62½	
July 14	74½	63	
July 16	74	63	59½
Week ago	74½	62½	
Year ago	45½	42½	
Flax—			
Sept.	263½	264½	
July 10	264	277	
July 11	280½	277½	
July 12	285	280	
July 13	288½	281	
July 14	288½	282½	280½
Week ago	288½	282½	
Year ago	175	177	

was as follows—

Elev-	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	1,963.00	78,642.40	33,826.50
"	Oats	13,675.00	29,628.18	37,987.04
"	Barley			3,694.35
"	Flax			7,925.53
Calgary	Wheat	2,358.00	10,863.00	88,769.00
"	Oats	2,414.00	31,282.00	66,332.00
"	Barley	1,444.00	7,833.00	8,279.00
"	Flax	12.00	55.00	547.00

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, July 13, 1917—	
1917 Wheat	
This Year	Last Year
1 hard	5,106.50
1 Nor.	1,019,505.10
2 Nor.	1,405,077.00
3 Nor.	1,293,033.40
No. 4	671,142.30
Others	3,827,084.50
This week	8,220,950.00
Last week	7,633,405.00
Increase	587,545.00
This week	13,196,923.50
Last week	13,483,551.00
Decrease	286,627.10

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
The movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, July 11,

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg July 14	Year ago	Toronto July 13	Calgary July 14	Chicago July 12	St. Paul July 12
Cattle	\$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0	\$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0	\$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0	\$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0	\$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0	\$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0
Choice steers	10.00-10.50	8.50-9.00	11.00-11.25	8.25-8.75	13.00-14.00	11.25-12.50
Best butcher steers	9.00-9.50	8.50-9.00	9.50-11.00	7.25-8.00	11.25-13.00	9.00-11.25
Fair to good butcher steers	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.00	8.50-9.50	6.75-7.00	9.00-11.25	6.50-9.00
Good to choice fat cows	8.00-8.50	6.00-6.50	8.25-8.75	7.00-7.50	10.00-11.50	9.50-10.50
Medium to good cows	7.00-7.50	5.25-5.55	7.25-7.75	6.50-7.00	8.00-10.00	7.75-8.50
Common cows	5.50-6.50	4.50-5.00	6.75-7.25	5.00-6.50	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50
Canvans	3.75-5.00	3.50-4.25	5.00-5.75	4.00-5.00	5.50-6.35	5.25-6.25
Good to choice heifers	8.50-9.50	7.00-7.50	8.50-10.00	7.00-7.75	9.75-13.00	9.50-10.50
Fair to good heifers	7.00-8.00	6.00-6.75	7.00-8.50	6.25-7.00	6.50-9.75	7.00-9.50
Best oxen	7.00-8.00	6.00-6.75		5.00-6.00		7.00-9.50
Best butcher bulls	7.00-7.50	6.00-6.50	9.00-9.50	5.75-7.00	9.50-11.00	7.25-7.75
Common to bologna bulls	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.50	7.00-8.00	4.50-5.25	6.25-8.00	6.25-7.00
Fair to good feeder steers	6.00-7.25	6.00-6.25	8.50-9.25	6.50-7.00	7.50-9.00	7.00-8.25
Fair to good stocker steers	6.00-7.00	5.00-6.25	7.00-8.25	6.50-7.25	6.00-8.00	7.00-8.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$100	\$65-\$80	\$90-\$120	\$95-\$100		\$75-\$100
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$60-\$80	\$70-\$75		\$50-\$75
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$15.25	\$10.75	\$18.25	\$14.65	14.50-15.60	14.25-15.10
Light hogs	13.00-14.00	10.00-10.25			13.75-14.40	12.75-13.25
Heavy sows	10.00-11.00	8.00-8.25				8.00-8.25
Stags	8.00-10.00	8.50-7.50				
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice sheep	10.00-12.00	8.00-9.00	10.00-16.00	12.50-13.00	13.00-16.00	9.00-15.00
Best killing sheep	7.50-10.00	6.75-7.50	8.50-11.00	9.50-10.00	9.75-14.75	8.00-13.00

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg July 16	Year ago	Toronto July 5	Calgary July 11	Regina July 14	Saskatoon June 23
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	32c	21c-23c	28c-30c	26c-30c	26c-27c	30c
Eggs (per doz.)						
New laid	28c	19c-22c	28c-30c	30c	25c	25c-28c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel		50c-60c	\$4.00	\$1.50	90c-\$1.00	90c-\$1.10
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	38c	32c				
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	32c	27c-29c				
Live Poultry						
Fowl (Yearlings)	18c-25c	13c-14c	16c-19c	17c-18c	17c	
Old Roosters	12c		15c-16c			
Hay (per ton)						
No. 1 Lowland	\$7	\$11	No. 1's	\$16	14c	
No. 1 Timothy	\$10-\$15	\$13-\$14		\$18	\$18	
No. 1 Midland	\$10-\$11	\$10	\$14-\$15			
No. 1 Upland	\$12					

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from July 10 to July 16 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Tf 1	Tf 2	Tf 3	2CW	3CW	4CW	Feed	1NW	2CW
July 10	230	227	224	212	189	170	128	222	220	212	74½	73½	73½	72½	70½	128
11	234	231	228	216	193	174	131	216	214	216	75½	74½	74½	73½	71½	131
12	240	237	234	222	199	180	133				74½	74½	74½	73½	71½	131
13	240	237	234	222	199	180	135	232	230	224	74½	74½	74½	73½	70½	126
14	240	237	234	222	199	180	137				74½	74½	74½	73½	70½	127
16	240	237	234	222	199	180	138	232	230	222	74½	73½	73½	72½	69½	127
Week ago	230	227	222	210	185	170	127		220	212	74½	73½	73½	72½	70½	128
Year ago	116½	114½	111½	106½	100½	98½	92½				45½	44½	44½	44½	46	75

Oats	1 C.W.	2 C.W.	3 C.W.	Ex. 1fd.	Others
	24,340.14	1,503,249.22	306,072.30	586,040.03	2,285,605.10
This week	4,705,317.11				
Last week	4,312,252.11				
Increase	393,065.00				

Barley	1 C.W.	2 C.W.	3 C.W.	Feed	Others
	122,830.00	96,823.19	12,222.06	32,477.06	44,455.17
This week	308,308.03				
Last week	328,213.31				
Decrease	19,905.28				

Flaxseed	1 N.W.C.	2 C.W.	3 C.W.	Others
	395,051.47	363,488.33	106,794.16	54,981.06
This week	920,315.46			
Last week	882,869.05			
Increase	37,446.41			

SHIPMENTS	1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat	1,810,020.30	5,463,795.50
Oats	1,275,999.10	2,360,640.22
Barley	118,214.40	186,933.07
Flax	100,403.00	352,274.40
Wheat	1917—Rail	1916—Rail
Oats	179,504.40	80,780.30
Barley	86,234.10	34,340.32
Flax	18,453.38	13,383.06
	5,011.46	1,347.21

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Week ending July 13, 1917—			
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	8,220,950	4,705,317	308,308
In Vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	3,829,834	8,178,157	671,812
Total	12,050,784	12,983,474	980,120
At Buffalo and Duluth	591,313	1,061,069	24,848
New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia	2,171,116	4,682,596	577,085
Total this week	14,813,213	18,127,139	1,582,053
Total last week	14,791,738	17,115,774	892,315
Total last year	20,232,503	13,147,171	729,524

*Not including New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO
Chicago, July 12.—Fat steers touched \$14.00 on Monday. Armour & Company bought 40 head of 1,692 pounders from South Dakota at that figure. There were 263 steers all told in that shipment that brought a gross of \$55,025, and 483 hogs that totalled \$15,246. Wide spreads are prevailing in the cattle market. While these choice cattle brought \$14.00, killers are buying a lot of very decent dressed stuff at \$9.75 to \$11.00. Anything above \$12.50 in price is selling at the high point of the year, but everything else is 25 to 35 cents lower than last week. The drought in Texas has forced a lot of light steers on the market from that quarter. It seems the general opinion that the few steers now in feeders' hands will bring still higher prices.

There is a very strong demand for breeding ewes. They are selling at \$14.00 to \$15.00 per 100. A 50 cent decline occurred in hogs this week, breaking the market from \$16.00, where it was the previous week. However, as much of the stuff was poor quality, the bulk of it sold below \$15.00. The prospect of corn fed hogs is the smallest the trade has ever known. Thousands of sows that have just weaned their pigs are being rushed over the scales at \$14.50 to \$15.00. There is a strong disposition to avoid running up a feed bill. A great scarcity of hogs is anticipated as the season further advances.

SOUTH ST. PAUL
South St. Paul, July 14.—Cattle trade this week had several features, most important of which were the heavy receipts. A total of nearly 11,000 cattle and more than 5,500 calves were received, the biggest six day run since the middle of April. Marketing was free all over the west, around 200,000 head of cattle and calves showing up at the different centres.

The percentage of desirable beef material here was a little larger this week, though small enough. That was the only stuff that appeared to awaken much enthusiasm among packer buyers who have been confronted daily for more than two weeks with displays of common and mediocre grass cattle. Two or three loads during the week sold up to \$12.00 and about an equal showing went at \$10.50 to \$11.00. Odd head of fair to medium killing steers sold daily at \$8.00 to \$9.50. Everything else in the steer line was on the common order that sold from \$8.00 down to \$5.50, at which figure some of the "doggy" kind were taken. She stock worth \$8.00 and up had best call, and quite a little trade was negotiated all week at \$8.00 to \$8.50. Above that spread transactions were rare, though buyers did not balk at going to high levels for anything worth the money. This was shown when they had paid up to \$11.00 for prime heifers and several sales were made during the week at \$9.50 to \$10.00. For the fair to medium cows sales were under \$8.00 and ranged to \$6.75.

Bulls lost more value than anything else this week, being rated a big 25 cents lower than a week ago.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 14, were—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$2.40	\$2.55-\$2.65
2 Nor. wheat	2.37	2.45-2.55
No. 3 wheat	2.34	2.25-2.45
3 white oats	74	71½-72½
Barley	127-110	1.22-1.50
Flax, No. 1	2.98½-2.70½	2.99-3.04
Futures—		
July wheat		2.45
Oct. wheat	2.00 (Sept.)	1.06½

Stock and feeder trade was the best this week it has been at any time in July. Prices advanced 25 to 40 cents during the week.

Disquieting export developments, coupled with a heavy run of hogs through the west, were depressing factors in the swine trade. Nine central markets gained almost 100,000 hogs over Fourth of July week receipts.

The heavy end of the week's trading was under \$15.00 again, the \$14.50 to \$14.75 spread applying to the bulk of sales on most days.

WINNIPEG
Winnipeg, July 11.—The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 2,796; calves, 169; sheep and lambs, 338; hogs, 9,660.

The runs of cattle are still liberal. With the plain quality offered trade is slow and from 50 to 75 cents lower on everything but a few choice grain fed cattle, and anything in this class will still bring a good price. In sympathy with lower steer prices, cows and bulls are also selling lower as shown in quotations below. Close up springing cows are wanted, but the backward kind are hard to dispose of. Stocker and feeder trade is fairly active at lower prices, few cattle in this class bringing over \$7.25. The good veal kind are worth up to 12 cents per lb. and not many coming forward.

The run of sheep and lambs continues very light. Sheep selling at from \$7.50 to \$10.00, and a few lambs bringing up to \$12.00.

The hog market closed last week at \$15.25. The indications are for a lower market next week (Monday, 16th, opened at \$15.00).

CALGARY
Calgary, July 14.—The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 386; cattle, 477; hogs, 2,647; sheep, 250. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 525; cattle, 1,332; hogs, 1,863; sheep, 83.

The receipts for cattle this week were somewhat heavier than last week, but the quality, with the exception of two or three loads, showed little improvement. Extra good fat steers realized \$8.75, this being the top of the market. Good butchers sell around \$7.75 to \$8.00, and fair killers from \$7.25 to \$7.60; 1000 lb. steers to go back to grass are selling from \$6.75 to \$7.20. There seemed to be a better demand for the few stockers that were offered than has been the case lately, and common cows and calves sold for \$8.00, and good yearlings at \$4.60 to \$4.75. We look for a fairly steady demand for all classes of stocker steers of good quality.

There were liberal receipts of hogs here this week and prices were slightly weaker than last week. We sold no hogs until Thursday, when we sold all our hogs on that day at \$15.05, with one load at \$15.15. On Friday we sold all our hogs at \$14.90 and C.P.R. freight assumed by the buyers.

Top prices corresponding week a year ago, hogs \$10.25, cattle \$7.25.

TORONTO
Toronto, July 13.—This week has witnessed a strong market in livestock, with trade brisk. There is an abundance of good pasture in the country now and farmers apparently prefer to keep their cattle on the grass for a while longer rather than ship them into the market. The cattle that are arriving these days are from farmers who have two and three loads out on pasture. They pick out the best of them and send them into the stockyards for sale.

Among the small number offered on the closing day there was a number of stall-fed cattle, and these brought good prices. The top price of the day was \$12.00, which was paid for one steer which tipped the scales at 1,460. There were eight very fine butcher cattle, stall fed, that brought \$11.75. There were 12 others, averaging 1,300 lbs., that sold for a similar figure. Good butchers were from \$9.50 to \$10.50, and fair to medium ones from \$8.00 to \$9.00. Cows were steady with the week, and the best of the small number sold yesterday brought from \$8.75 to \$10.00.

Hogs, of which there was a little better than 1,000 offered, sold at \$16.25 fed and watered.

Y.M.C.A. MILITARY FUND
Whitefield Ladies' Guild, Souris, Man. . . . \$25.00
Total \$25.00

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
Previously acknowledged \$10,919.45
Mrs. D., Wadena, Sask. 1.00
J. Burke, Pierson, Man. 5.00

Total \$10,925.45
RED CROSS FUND
Previously acknowledged \$3,608.66
Pleasant Valley Sunday School of Van-guard, Sask. 81.50
Willing Workers' Silverwood, Deepdale, Man. 25.00
J. Burke, Pierson, Man. 5.00
Total \$3,720.16

Glencarnock Stock Farm, Brandon, reports that sales of young bulls and females have been exceptionally heavy this year. From January 1 to June 15 \$19,700 worth of young Aberdeen produce was sold by private treaty. Shipments were made to Alberta, Saskatchewan and different parts of Manitoba. There are still a few very choice

Our Ottawa Letter

Looks like an Election—Over 100,000 may be Conscripted—White on Income Tax
By The Guide's Special Correspondent

Ottawa, July 13—Events at the capital are slowly but surely moving towards a climax. The trend of movement is mixed and confused and no one is able to follow the threads of the skein that is being unravelled to an end; but the time is within measurable distance when there must be some kind of definite development. At the time of writing it would appear that a general election is almost certain to precede any attempt to enforce the manhood conscription act; but doubt exists as to whether or not the government which goes to the country to get the endorsement of the nation for its enforcement will be a party government or a union organization made up of conscriptionist Conservatives and Liberals. There is still a possibility of such a government being formed with the object of continuing the administration of affairs until after the war. It would of necessity be a war government as its members would not agree on matters of domestic policy. It would be opposed in the house by a considerable majority of the Liberal members and by a couple of groups of Conservative members, one from Quebec and the other largely from Ontario, and perhaps led by Sir Sam Hughes. There is also some speculation here as to the probable attitude of Hon. Robert Rogers should he be left out of such an administration, as he has been frankly opposed to a coalition all along.

Events will come to a head soon because after the conscription bill, which is now disposed of in committee, gets its third reading the decks will be cleared for action. The government will on Monday open the ball by introducing the resolution asking the Imperial government to extend the life of parliament. A member opposed to an extension stated today that he expected the line up against the resolution would number 75, the 62 who voted for a referendum and a number of others. On the basis of the government majority of 63 for the second reading of the conscription bill this would mean that the resolution would be adopted by a majority of approximately 35. The question would then arise as to the desirability of asking the Imperial government to act in the face of such a large body of opposition, more particularly as one province would be practically unanimous in its opposition. Probably the decision would be that it would be inadvisable to take such action and dissolution and an election would be the result. As a matter of fact such a decision may be taken as soon as it becomes manifest that there will be a big vote in the house against the resolution.

The sensational development of the week, apart from political affairs, but still very closely related to them, has been the report made by W. F. O'Connor, the cost of living commissioner, regarding his investigations into cold storage conditions in Canada.

The figures on this, reported elsewhere in The Guide, will stand some explaining

and call eloquently for government action of a most drastic nature. Will it be forthcoming?

Agricultural Exemption

"That it is expedient in the national interest that a man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in agricultural, industrial or other work in which he is habitually engaged."

A proposal by J. A. Rainville, deputy speaker of the house, and one of the three French-Canadian Conservatives to vote for the second reading of the conscription bill to insert the foregoing subsection in the measure, thereby practically exempting agriculturists from the operation of the bill, was productive of one of the most interesting discussions of the week. Mr. Rainville argued that the adoption of this proposal would simply be giving expression to the intentions of the government as set forth in the preamble of the bill. He said that everybody would admit that under existing conditions agriculture was one of the industries which should be taken care of. The inserting of these words would not mean that a man engaged in agricultural pursuits would necessarily be exempt, but it would ensure that the production of the country would not suffer by reason of the bill.

Geo. H. Bradbury, of Selkirk, while agreeing with this view, said he would strenuously object to any suggestion that would exempt any class of people in the country. The farmers had responded nobly in the past and he was sure they would not be drawn upon unfairly when the bill is enforced. Sir Sam Hughes asked if the farmers as a class would not resent the insertion of such a clause and Mr. Bradbury replied that they would.

Hon. Arthur Meighen said that there was no reason to doubt that the requirements of the bill can be filled without taking such men from agricultural pursuits as would reduce agricultural production. A. K. MacLean: "I suppose that statement would apply to other productive pursuits such as fishing, lumbering and mining?"

Mr. Meighen: "I see no reason at all for believing that the production of this country cannot be fully maintained and the requirements of this bill filled as well."

J. G. Turriff considered that the wording of the clause of the bill governing exemptions was fair. As a representative almost wholly of farmers he had no desire to see them singled out and made exempt as a class. He thought that any tribunal having charge of exemptions in any district would see that the production of food was not interfered with. Mr. Turriff said it would be a good policy to conscript such men as are walking about the country demanding five and six dollars a day from farmers and refusing to work for less. He would say to them: "If you want men to fight for your country the least you can do for them is to produce food for them and do it at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day and your board." Mr. Turriff continued: "This is good big pay. I should like to see conscription go far enough to make that class of man get to work and do one thing or the other. If he is not suitable to go to the trenches he should be made to produce food."

Levi Thompson did not think there were many surplus men left in the west, but he had no objection to the class of men described by Mr. Turriff being sent away. Practically every farmer in the west is required to look after the crops and if many are sent away the grain will go to waste. Mr. Thompson objected to the idea of the regulations governing exemptions being framed by the judges. He thought that parliament itself was the best body to decide who should be exempt.

Mr. Rainville explained that he did not desire that his proposal should be regarded as an insult to the farmer and he would challenge those who contend that such was the intention of the amendment. His only desire was to ensure maximum production in Canada.

The amendment was not accepted.

Mr. Oliver's Strong Criticism

Hon. Frank Oliver, who seconded Sir Wilfrid Laurier's referendum amendment, was the most vigorous opponent of the

conscription bill during its consideration in the committee stage. As a matter of fact the discussion at times was practically confined to a duel between the member for Edmonton and Hon. Arthur Meighen.

Mr. Oliver maintained in the most vigorous manner that the bill was not based upon principles of fair play and that he had no faith in the promises of the government that it would be fairly administered. The bill, he said, had a double purpose in view. Its provisions would be used to secure men for the front, but also to exempt men in the interests of the friends of the government who are making money out of the manufacture of munitions and other goods. The local boards of exemption would have the power, he said, to exempt anybody they desired to exempt while the ultimate enforcement of the act would rest with a government in whom the people had lost confidence. Mr. Oliver thought that in order to retain the elements of fairness in the measure the system of balloting which has been used for thousands of years as the fairest way of selecting men for military service should have been adhered to. Instead men could be sent to the front, or to lucrative jobs, at the discretion of the local tribunals. The bill trusts to the fairness of everyone connected with its administration.

Mr. Meighen frankly admitted that the fair administration of the bill rests with the tribunals and he was going to assume that they would act with fairness and impartiality in all cases. He said he could not see any way in which under such conditions as exist in Canada today selective conscription could be dealt with. He endorsed the position taken by the Prime Minister that the balloting system is based upon chance and that in view of the necessity of keeping certain men in Canada it could not be adopted in connection with the administration of the present bill.

Apart from the matters dealt with in the foregoing the discussion in committee on the conscription bill related more particularly to proposed amendments to make the measure work more smoothly and with the least possible injustice to all parties concerned. As a result of determined opposition from members on both sides of the house to the proposal to have the first call apply exclusively to youths between the ages of 20 and 23, the government finally decided to throw the first three classes into one class and the second three classes into a second class. This means that the first call will apply to all unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 34 and widowers without children. From this class it is expected to secure the 100,000 men called for by the bill. The second class will include married men of the same ages.

May be More Conscripted

One important development was the official announcement that the 100,000 men to be provided by the bill will not necessarily be the total number of men conscripted in Canada. In this connection the Prime Minister in response to questions by Hon. Frank Oliver said that at subsequent sessions if necessary a short bill could be introduced by way of amendment increasing the number of men required.

There was vigorous criticisms of the penalty clauses which go into effect immediately and which provide severe punishments for any effort on the part of any person or persons to nullify or obstruct the law. The opposition vigorously argued that the purpose of some of these penalties was to stifle criticism of the government.

Sir Robert Borden assured the house that there was no such intention on the part of the government. Criticism would not be objected to, nor would it be punishable under the act; but any effort on the part of an individual or a number of individuals to interfere with its successful operation would be severely dealt with.

White on Income Tax

An indication of the steady but sure conversion of Sir Thomas White on the question of the desirability of introducing an income tax, as urged more particularly by western members of the house for over two years past, came on Tuesday, when the minister of finance more than hinted at the probability of this form of taxation being adopted in the near future. The promise was made in connection with a statement that Sir Thomas made to the house relative to a feeling of apprehension which he said had got abroad amongst bank depositors because of the talk in parliament and throughout the country

of the desirability of the "conscription of wealth." While the minister did not say so specifically it is understood that he has been advised by the banks that a large number of people fearing that the confiscation of their savings was being contemplated had withdrawn their deposits from the banks. Sir Thomas became quite alarmed about the situation and decided to give an assurance to the people through the channels of parliament "that there need exist no apprehension on the part of the public that any action of a detrimental character will at any time be taken with respect to the savings of the Canadian public. On the contrary it will be the policy of the government in the future, as in the past, to encourage in every way possible the exercise of the thrift and the economy resulting in national savings which have enabled Canada to maintain her credit and improve her economic position during the war."

"Any taxation to which it may be necessary to resort," Sir Thomas continued, "will be in accordance with legitimate and established forms of taxation. This statement, therefore, must not be understood as precluding legislation providing for income taxation upon those whose incomes are such as to make it just and equitable that they should contribute a share of the war expenditure of the Dominion."

Calgary's Premier Exhibition

Continued from Page 4

Champion female—J. W. Forster & Sons, Nateby, on "Lady Nateby"; reserve, Oscar Miller on "Crumley Princess."

Champion Alberta bred stallion—"Coulee Royal Friar."

Champion stallion—T. Rawlinson, Innisfail, on "Cromwell Thumper"; reserve, "Saxon Lad."

Shorthorns:

Bull, senior champion—Yule and Bowes, Calgary, on "Missie's Wonder Junior"; reserve, George Walters, Calgary, on "Baron Stanford."

Bull, junior champion—J. G. Barron, Carberry, on "Fairview Chief"; reserve, Yules and Bowes, on "Roseberry."

Bull, grand champion—Yule & Bowes, "Missie's Wonder Junior"; reserve, J. C. Barron, "Fairview Chief."

Senior champion female—J. G. Barron, on "Fairview Baroness Queen"; reserve, J. G. Barron, "Gracie."

Junior champion female—Yules and Bowes, on "Clipper Girl"; reserve, J. G. Barron, on "Lavender 46th."

Grand champion female—J. G. Barron; reserve, Yules and Bowes, on "Clipper Girl."

Herefords:

Bull, senior champion, 2 years or over—Champion, Curtiss Cattle Co., Langdon, "Beau Perfection 48th"; reserve, Geo. E. Fuller, Girvin, Sask., "Martin Fairfax."

Bull, junior champion, under 2 years—Champion, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., "Lord Fairfax 5th"; reserve, Curtiss Cattle Co., "Beau Donald."

Bull, grand champion—Curtiss Cattle Co., "Beau Perfection 48th"; reserve, L. O. Clifford, "Lord Fairfax 5th."

Senior champion female—L. O. Clifford, "Miss Armour Fairfax"; reserve, Geo. E. Fuller, "Edna Fairfax."

Junior champion female—Geo. E. Fuller, "Beauty Fairfax"; reserve, L. O. Clifford, "Florence Fairfax."

Grand champion female—L. O. Clifford, "Miss Armour Fairfax"; reserve, Geo. E. Fuller, "Beauty Fairfax."

Aberdeen Angus:

Bull, senior champion—Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont., on "Beauty's Leroy"; reserve, Jas. Bowman, "Young Leroy."

Bull, Junior champion—J. D. McGregor, on "Black Cap McGregor"; reserve J. D. McGregor, "Quality Lad of Glencarnock."

Bull grand champion—J. D. McGregor "Black Cap McGregor"; reserve, Jas. Bowman, "Beauty's Leroy."

Senior champion female, 2 years and over—J. D. McGregor on "Majesty Queen"; reserve, Jas. Bowman, on "Emmeline."

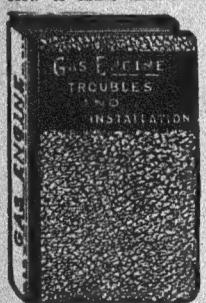
Junior champion female, under 2 years—J. D. McGregor, "Pride of Glencarnock 3rd"; reserve, "Pridista Glencarnock."

Grand champion female—J. D. McGregor, "Pride of Glencarnock 3rd"; reserve, J. D. McGregor, "Majesty Queen."

Remainder held over for lack of space.

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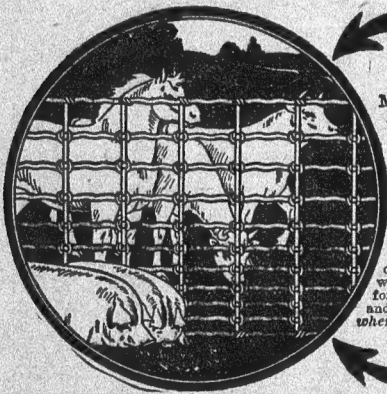
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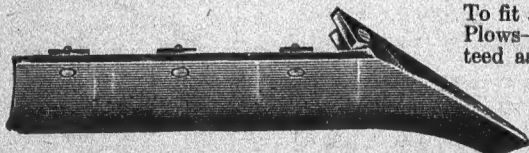
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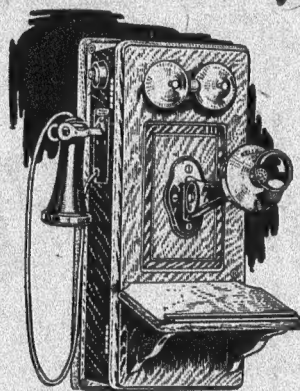
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